& CO.,
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...S:
...VER 70,000 IN USE
Guitars, and Musical
LIST.
SAN FRANCISCO.
W. SPAULDING
...ting & Repairing
...BLISHMENT,
... Fremont street between Front and Battery.
... FRANCISCO.
SPAULDING'S PATENT FALSE TEETH ... in circular saws.
... in all its branches, such as ... Toothing, Straightening, etc.
... SAWS of all sizes; also Cross-cut, ... Buck, Butcher, and Hand-saws ... with a good assortment of ... lowest market rates.
... PLANER KNIVES and ... always on hand, or made to order.
KNAPP, BURRELL & CO., ... Portland, Oregon, are ... Agents for Oregon, Washington & ... through them by telegraph or ... same rates as if sent to me direct.
The Unfortunate
DR. GIBBON'S DISPENSARY,
... Kearny Street, ...
Established in 1854, for the treatment of Sexual and Seminal diseases, such as Gonorrhea, ... Stricture, syphilis in all its ... Seminal Weakness, Impotency, ... Diseases, etc., ... cured, or no charge.
SEMINAL WEAKNESS.
... the consequence of self abuse, vice, or deceived mental indulgence by the youth of both sexes to an ... extent, producing with unerring certainty the following train of morbid symptoms ... by scientific medical measures, ... countenance, dark spots under the eyes, ... ringing in the ears, noise like the ... and rattling of chariots, uneasiness ... weakness of the limbs, confused ... intellect, loss of confidence, diffidence ... strangers, a dislike to form new ... disposition to shun society, ... hectic flushes, pimples and various ... out the face, furred tongue, fetid ... consumption, night sweats, monomania ... insanity.
CURED AT HOME.
... at a distance may be CURED AT HOME by ... a letter to Dr. Gibbon, stating ... length of time the disease has continued ... medicines promptly forwarded, ... and carefully to any part of the ... and plain directions. By inclosing ... in a registered letter through the ... through Wells, Fargo & Co., a package ... will be forwarded to any part ...
Address DR. J. F. GIBBON, Box 1,957, San Francisco.
TO THE
Nervous and Debilitated
DR. STEINHART'S
ESSENCE OF LIFE
CURES
... AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY, ... Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, ... Restore Exhausted Vitality ... permanently without fail ... the blood, thereby eradicating ... of the skin.
... of the highest ... vigility can be given ... four times the quantity ... from observation, ... of price, which may be ... Registered Letter or ...
TO BE HAD ONLY
At 426 Kearny Street,
... Cal., where all communications should be addressed.
Office hours, from 9 to 4 and 6 to 8 ... from 10 to 1 only.
MARKETS.
A. H. JOHNSON,
... and 28 Central Market, ...
Dealer in all kinds of
Fresh Meats
PACKER OF BEEF AND PORK.
... Price paid for all kinds of Fat Stock.
CHRIS. SCHLOTE,
Washington St., near ...
Is prepared to supply Families ...
Pork, Mutton, Veal, ...
Free delivery to any part of the city.
J. S. KELLER,
Cor. Madison and First Sts., ...
Is prepared to supply Families ...
Pork, Mutton, Veal, ...
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express
... ESTABLISHED OFFICES ... parts of Oregon, Washington and Idaho, ... we are prepared to do a General ... Forwarding business in all its branches. ... Packages will be called for in any ... by giving proper notice) and ... dispatch to any part of the world, ... connecting Expresses, at Greatly ...
COLLECTIONS MADE, and Commissions ... of Goods, etc., etc., will receive prompt ...
Shall continue to DRAW EXCHANGE ... the principal cities of the United ... and Europe, and to sell TELEGRAPH ... EXCHANGE when desired. WELLS, FARGO & CO.
ERDING & FARRELL
DEALERS IN
...eal, Flour, ...
BACON,
Hay, Straw, Oats, &c.
... AND ALDER STS., PORTLAND.
PIONEER WOOD YARD
FOOT OF YAMHILL STREET.
LORENSEN & TAYLOR.
ALL KINDS OF WOOD,
... and unsawed, constantly on hand and ... livered to any part of the City.
NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Estate of ... deceased. Notice is hereby given ... undersigned administrator of the estate of ..., deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased ... them with the necessary vouchers within ... after the first publication of this notice ... administrator at Ball & Stott's ... Dekum's Building, in the city of Portland, ... county, State of Oregon. Dated this 26th day of February, A. D. ...
WM. F. HUMMEL, ...
Administrator of estate of E. H. Garling, deceased. fe26d&w
IN THE ... J. W. BERCAW, BANKRUPT—DIST... Oregon, ss. At Portland, the 10th day ..., A. D. 1877. The undersigned ... notice of his appointment as assignee of ... of Albany, in Linn county, and State ..., within said District, who has been ... bankrupt upon petition of his creditors by ... District Court of said district.
ALBERT H. TANNER, Assignee.
Hassalo Lodge No. 15, I. O. O. F.
Meets every Friday evening at 7½ o'clock ... Odd Fellows Temple, corner First and Alder streets. Members of the Order are ... By order of ...

Morning Oregonian.

VOL. XVII.—NO. 26. PORTLAND, OREGON: TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1877. PRICE—TEN CENTS.

THE INAUGURAL CEREMONIES.

A Gala Day in Washington.

A Glittering Pageant on Pennsylvania Avenue.

WASHINGTON, March 5.

At 11 o'clock to-day President Hayes, accompanied by his son and Senator Sherman, left the residence of the Senator for the Executive Mansion, where he was met and cordially greeted by ex-President Grant, who was waiting to escort the new President to the Capitol. There was also present the Vice President elect and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. The party adjourned to the blue parlor and passed some time in conversation. In the meantime the grand pageant that had gathered at Washington circle, in the west end of the city, some distance from the White House, with their flying banners and bands of music, Lieut.-Col. Grant, in full uniform, and Amos Webster of the militia of the ... special aides to presidential grand marshal, reported at the Executive Mansion that the procession was approaching. The party of ex-President Grant, in which four carriages were convened, was standing at the ... without delay the President, escorted by the President and Senator Morrill, chairman of the committee of arrangements, took seats and moving to one of the gateways of the executive mansion, awaited the ... a military escort. A cheer greeted them as they left the mansion. After a few moments the procession, Gen. Whipple, chief marshal, moved by the executive mansion in the following order: Adjutant General and aides to the grand marshal.

First division—Brevet Major Gen. W. H. French, commanding the band of the 2d U. S. artillery, battalion of U. S. artillery, first, second and third regiments.

Second division—Bvt. Lt. Col. Chas. Hayward, commanding band and battalion of U. S. ...

Third division—Col. Robt. J. Fleming commanding band and Washington light infantry band and State Invincibles; band and ... legion; Washington Light Guards, Washington artillery, first battalion District of Columbia, and colored Columbus Cadets.

Then the distinguished party awaiting within the ... of the executive grounds passed ... the plaudits of the multitude and ... places in the procession, no halt ...

... the carriages of the President and President elect, with citizens on foot on ... carriages, came the civil part of the procession, in three divisions, the first under Colonel Timothy Lubre, ... officials on horseback and on ... display was imposing. After these came ... division, marshaled by Arthur ..., was headed by five bands of music, and ... the following political clubs: Young Men's Republican Club, ... Columbia; Hartranft Club, ... National Veteran Club; ... of the Republic; German Republican ... of the District of Columbia; ... Club of Maryland; ... associations of the District of ... The sixth division, marshaled by ..., consisted of associations of States of New York, Pennsylvania, Iowa and ..., the central association of ... which have headquarters here. ... The department of the District ... the procession, which was ... passing the Executive ... was in every respect ... which assuredly it re... fullest extent. The weather, ... when the procession started, ... as the day advanced ... was reached by the procession was shining brightly. The ... parading as infantry, as ... artillery, and the admirable ... the marine battalion were the ... an ovation. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, marching at the head of the Harrisburg ..., was greeted with very great applause.

... President's carriage, of course exceeded ... in the line, though very ... the front, was the first object of ... and its occupants were hailed with ... cheers. The colored companies ... a prominent place. The right ... was held by government troops. ... Cadets had the next honor. ... building was alive with spectators, every window being filled, and three-fourths of the spectators were ladies. General ... other prominent army officers ... during the very short time for ... parade was most creditable. ... of admission to the Capitol ... approaches to the Senate ... were opened, and within a ... the Senate galleries were ... capacity. Mrs. Hayes, ... President, occupied a seat in the ... next to the diplomatic gallery, ... seated on her left, and Mrs. ... on her right. Miss Fannie ... and Mrs. Stanley Matthews occupied seats beyond Mrs. Sherman, with other personal friends of Mrs. ... Ohio. The diplomatic gallery ... by Lady Thornton and the other ... diplomatic corps. The remaining ... also presented a brilliant appearance. ... number of occupants were ... floor of the Senate, excepting the ... for the Presidential party, Supreme Court and diplomatic corps, were ... Senators and Senators elect, ... House of Representatives and ... personages entitled to ... Among the latter were Gen. Sherman, Gens. Hancock and Terry in ... and attended by the members of ... staffs. About a quarter before ... ministers and secretaries and ... legations entered the Senate ... by Sir Edward Thornton, ... diplomatic corps, and took their ... two front rows of Senators' chairs. ... ministers and most of their ... in full diplomatic uniform, ... gold and silver embroidery, ... with orders and decorations. ... Edward Thornton, Bartholde, the ... Count Hayas, Austrian ... Von Schloeser, German minister, ... Blanc, Italian minister, were ...

... Wheeler, on his appearance ... with applause. Proceeding ... to the chair on the right of the ... he at once began his address ... and was warmly applauded at ... The oath of office was then administered ... by President *pro tem.* Ferry, ... first official act was to direct the secretary to proceed with the programme ... ceremonies. The procession ... formed and proceeded to the ... of the east front of the capitol ... following order: Marshal of the Supreme Court, Supreme Court of the United States, sergeant at arms of the Senate, committee of arrangements, President of the United States, Vice President and ex president and ... of the Senate, members of the Senate, diplomatic corps, heads of departments, members of the House of Representatives, ... elect of the 45th Congress, governors ... and other persons admitted to the ... Senate chamber and to reserved ... at the left of the diplomatic gallery. ... the latter were assistant secretarys of ... executive departments, assistant postmasters general, assistant attorney generals and judge ... general, heads of bureaus of the war and navy departments, comptrollers, assistant ... and registers of the treasury, solicitors ... several departments of the United ... treasury, and a number of judges of ... courts, and of the supreme courts of ... States. Mrs. Hayes and her party ... previously left the gallery and taken seats ... platform erected for the occasion, which was built out from the first landing of ... of the central portico and profusely draped as usual with national flags. The President began his inaugural address at 12:45. Immediately after the procession reached the platform, his appearance at the front of the platform was greeted with shouts of applause from the people. The address, although from manuscript, was delivered with great animation, but although his voice was clear and strong it could not be heard at any considerable distance, owing to the hum of conversation and comment, and the pressure of crowds which kept up a constant struggle to get nearer the platform. Whenever the President paused or emphasized a sentence cheers went up from the multitude. At the conclusion of the address the oath of office was administered to the President by Chief Justice Waite, both standing with uncovered heads on the platform.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

The following is President Hayes' inaugural address:

FELLOW CITIZENS: We have assembled to repeat the public ceremonies begun by Washington and observed by all my predecessors, and now a time-honored custom, which marks the commencement of a new term of the Presidential office. Called to the duties of this great trust, I proceed in compliance with this usage to announce some of the leading principles on the subjects that now chiefly engage the public attention, by which it is my desire to be guided in the discharge of these duties. I shall not undertake to lay down irrevocably the principles or measures of the administration, but rather to speak of the motives which should animate us, and to suggest certain important ends to be attained in accordance with our institutions, and essential to the welfare of our country.

At the outset of the discussions which preceded the recent Presidential election, it seemed to be fitting that I should fully make known my sentiments in regard to several of the important questions which then appeared to demand the consideration of the country. Following the example and, in part, adopting the language of one of my predecessors, I wish now, when every motive for misrepresentation has passed away, to repeat what was said before election, trusting that my countrymen will candidly weigh and understand it; that they will feel assured that the sentiments declared in accepting the nomination for the Presidency will be the standard of my conduct in the path before me; Charged as I now am with the grave and difficult task of carrying them out in the Presidential administration of the Government, so far as depends under the constitution and laws on the chief executive of the nation, the permanent pacification of the country upon such principles and by such measures as will secure the complete protection of all its citizens, in the free enjoyment of all their constitutional rights, is now the one subject in our public affairs which all thoughtful and patriotic citizens regard as of supreme importance. Many of the calamitous effects of the tremendous revolution which has passed over the Southern States still remain. The immeasurable benefits which will surely follow, sooner or later, and the hearty and generous acceptance of the legitimate results of the revolution have not yet been realized. This difficult and embarrassing question meets us at the threshold of this subject. The people of these States are still impoverished and the inestimable blessing of wise, honest, and peaceful local self government is not fully enjoyed. Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the cause of this condition of things the fact is clear that in the progress of events the time has come when such government is the imperative necessity required by all the varied interests, public and private, of those States. But it must not be forgotten that only a local government which recognizes and maintains inviolate the rights of all is a true self government. With respect to the two distinct races, whose peculiar relations to each other have brought upon us the deplorable complications and perplexities which exist in those States, it must be a government which decides the interests of both races, carefully and equally; it must be a government which submits loyally and heartily to the constitution and the laws of the nation, and the laws of the States themselves; accepting and obeying faithfully the whole constitution as it is. Resting upon this sure and substantial foundation the superstructure of beneficent local self-governments can be built up, and not otherwise. In the furtherance of such obedience to the letter and spirit of the constitution, and in behalf of all that its attainment implies, all so called party interests lose their apparent importance, and party lines may all be permitted to fade into insignificance. The question we have to consider for the immediate welfare of those States of the Union is the question of government or no government; of the social order and all the peaceful industries, and all the happiness that belong to it, or a return to barbarism. It is a question in which every citizen of the nation is deeply interested, and with respect to which we ought not to be in a partisan sense, either Republicans or Democrats, but fellow citizens and fellow men, to whom the interests of a common country and a common humanity are dear. The sweeping revolution of the entire

LABOR SYSTEM

Of a large portion of our country and the advance of four millions of people from a condition of servitude to that of citizenship, upon an equal footing with their former masters could not occur without presenting a problem of the gravest moment to be dealt with by the emancipated race, by their former masters, and by the general government, the author of the act of emancipation. That it was a wise, just and providential act, fraught with good for all concerned, is now generally conceded throughout the country. That the moral obligation rests upon the national government to employ its constitutional powers and influence to establish the rights of the people it has emancipated, and to protect them in the enjoyment of those rights, when they are infringed or assailed, is also generally admitted. The evils which afflict the Southern States can only be removed or remedied by the united and harmonious

EFFORTS OF BOTH RACES,

Actuated by motives of mutual sympathy and regard, and while in duty bound and fully determined to protect the rights of all by every constitutional means at the disposal of my administration, I am sincerely anxious to use every legitimate influence in favor of an honest and efficient local government as the true resource of those States for the promotion of contentment and prosperity of their citizens. In that effort I shall make to accomplish this purpose, I ask the cordial co-operation of all who cherish an interest in the welfare of the country, trusting that party ties and the prejudice of race will be freely surrendered in behalf of the great purpose to be accomplished. In the important work of the restoration of the South, it is not the political situation alone that merits attention. The material development of that section of the country has been arrested by the social and political revolution through which it has passed, and now needs and deserves the considerate care of the National Government within the just limits prescribed by the Constitution and a wise public economy. But at the basis of all prosperity, for that as well as for every other part of the country, the improvement of the intellectual and moral condition of the people.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE SHOULD REST UPON UNIVERSAL EDUCATION.

To this end liberal and permanent provision should be made for the support of free schools by State governments, and, if need be, supplemented by legitimate aid from national authority. Let me assure my countrymen of the Southern States that it is my earnest desire and regard to promote their true interests,—the interests of the white and of the colored people, both equally, and to put forth my best efforts in behalf of a civil policy which will forever wipe out of our political affairs the color line and the distinction between North and South, to the end that we may have not merely a united North and united South, but a united country.

CIVIL SERVICE.

I ask the attention of the public to the paramount necessity of reform in our civil service, a reform not merely as to certain abuses and practices of so-called official patronage which have come to have the sanction of usage in the several departments of our government, but a change in the system of appointment itself, a reform that shall be thorough, radical and complete, a return to the principles and practices of the founders of the government. They neither expected nor desired from public officers any partisan service; they meant that public officers should owe their whole service to the government and the people; they meant that the officer should be secure in his tenure as long as his personal character remained untarnished, and the performance of his duties satisfactory; they held that appointment to office was not to be made or expected merely as rewards for partisan services, nor merely on the nomination of members of Congress as being entitled in any respect to the control of such appointments. The fact that both political parties of the country in declaring their principles prior to the election, gave prominent place to the subject of the reform of our civil service, recognizing and strongly urging its necessity in terms almost identical in their specific import with those I have here employed, must be accepted as a conclusive argument in behalf of these measures. It must be regarded as an expression of the united voice and will of the whole country.

THE PRESIDENTIAL TERM SIX YEARS.

The President of the United States, of necessity, owes his election to office to the suffrages and zealous labors of a political party, members of which cherish with ardor and regard as of essential importance the principles of their party organization; but he should strive to be always mindful of the fact that he serves his party best who serves the country best. In furtherance of the reform we seek, and as in other important respects a change of great importance, I recommend an amendment to the Constitution prescribing a term of six years for the Presidential office, and forbidding a re-election.

FINANCIAL.

With respect to the financial condition of the country I shall not attempt an extended history of the embarrassment and prostration which we have suffered, during the past three years. The depression in all the varied commercial and manufacturing interests throughout the country which began in September, 1873, still continues. It is very gratifying, however, to be able to say that there are indications all around us of a coming change to prosperous times. Upon

THE CURRENCY QUESTION,

Intimately connected as it is with this topic, I may be permitted to repeat here the statement made in my letter of acceptance. In my judgment the feeling of uncertainty, inseparable from an irredeemable paper currency, with its fluctuations of values, is one of the great obstacles to a return to prosperous times. The only safe paper currency is one which rests upon a coin basis, and is at all times promptly convertible into coin. I adhere to the views heretofore expressed by me in favor of Congressional legislation in behalf of an early resumption of specie payment. And I am satisfied not only that this is wise, but that the interests as well as the public sentiment of the country imperatively demand it. Passing from these remarks upon the condition of our own country to consider our relations with other lands, we are reminded by international complications abroad, threatening the peace of Europe, that our traditional rule of non-interference in

AFFAIRS OF FOREIGN NATIONS

has proved of great value in past times, and ought to be strictly observed. The policy inaugurated by my honored predecessor, President Grant, of submitting to arbitration grave questions in dispute between ourselves and foreign powers, points to a new and incomparably the best instrumentality for the preservation of peace, and will, as I believe, become the beneficial example of the course to be pursued in similar emergencies by other nations. If, unhappily, questions of difference should at any time during the period of my administration arise between the United States and any foreign government, it will certainly be my disposition and my hope to aid in their settlement in the same peaceful and honorable way, thus securing to our country the great blessings of peace and mutual good offices with all the nations of the world.

THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION.

Fellow-citizens, we have reached the close of a political contest marked with the excitement which usually attends the contest between great political parties, whose members espouse and advocate with earnest faith their respective creeds. The circumstances were, perhaps, in no respects extraordinary, save in the closeness and the consequent uncertainty of the result. For the first time in the history of the country, it has been deemed best, in view of the peculiar circumstances of the case, that the objections and questions in dispute, with reference to the counting of the electoral votes, should be referred to the decision of a tribunal appointed for this purpose. That tribunal, established by law for this sole purpose, its members, all of them of long established reputation for integrity and intelligence, and with the exception of those who are also members of the Supreme Judiciary, chosen equally from both political parties to the deliberations, enlightened by the research and the arguments of able counsel, was entitled to the fullest confidence of the American people. Its decisions have been patiently waited for, and accepted as legally conclusive by the general judgment of the public. For the present, opinion will widely vary as to the wisdom of the several conclusions announced by that tribunal. This is to be anticipated in every instance where matters of dispute are made the subject of arbitration under the forms of law. Human judgment is never unerring, and is rarely regarded as otherwise than wrong by the unsuccessful party in the contest. The fact that two great political parties have, in this way, settled disputes in regard to which good men differ as to the law no less than as to the proper course to be pursued in solving the question in controversy, is an occasion for general rejoicing. Upon one point there is entire unanimity in public sentiment that the conflicting claims to the Presidency must be amicably and peaceably adjusted, and that when so adjusted the general acquiescence of the nation ought surely to follow. It has been reserved for a government of the people where the right of suffrage is universal, to give to the world the first example in history of a great nation in the midst of a struggle of opposing parties for power, hushing its party tumults, to yield the issue of the contest to adjustment according to the forms of law, looking for the guidance of that divine hand by which the destinies of nations and individuals are shaped. I call upon you, Senators, Representatives, Judges, fellow citizens, here and everywhere to unite with me in an earnest effort to secure to our country the blessings, not only of material prosperity, but of justice, peace and union; a union depending not upon the constraint of force, but upon the loving devotion of a free people; that all things may be so ordered and settled upon the best and firmest foundations, that peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety, may be established among us for all generations.

The inaugural ceremonies being concluded, the procession returned to the executive mansion and escorted the President, who, together with the ex-President and Senator Morrill, of Vermont, occupied the open barouche that conveyed the party to the capitol. Thousands persons lined Pennsylvania avenue to witness the display. The President was frequently cheered, which compliment he acknowledged by raising his hat. The President with the ex-President reached the executive mansion about half-past 2 o'clock, when a Presidential salute was fired by the artillery stationed in the White House lot in the vicinity of the executive mansion. Mrs. Grant had prepared a sumptuous lunch in the family dining room of the executive mansion to which the President, ex-President and members of the cabinet and several friends of President Hayes repaired. Many ladies were present. It was altogether an informal affair. The house has been placed in excellent order for President Hayes' family. Rare flowers ornamented the different rooms, and great care has been taken by Mrs. Grant to have the mansion in every way comfortable.

The members of the cabinet all sent in their resignation. They have not yet been accepted, in fact the envelopes containing them have not been opened, as no official business was attended to at the White House. As soon as the chief magistrate had reached the White House an immense crowd congregated on the portico, thinking there would be a general reception. In this they were disappointed, though many were admitted during the evening and paid their respects to President Hayes. The green parlor was a scene of great animation. After the party returned it was profusely decorated with flowers and the new President received there the first welcome to his home.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco Stock Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5.—Ophir 25, G & C 12⅞, Best & Belcher 33¼, Mexican 18, California 49, Savage 8¼, Con Va 48¼, Chollar 66, H & N 5⅞, Crown Point 9½, Jacket 13¼, Imperial 2 10, Kentuck 7½, Alpha 20, Belcher 8, S Nevada 6⅞, Utah 17½, Bullion 19¼, Confidence 7½, Exchequer 7⅞, Overman 88½, Justice 13⅞, Succor 95c, Union Con 9¼, Julia 5⅞, Caledonia 8¼, S Hill 4 90, Challenge 2⅞, Dayton ⅞, New York 60c, Sheridan 7½, L Washington 2¼, Andes 1¼, N Con Va ⅞, Trojan 1¼.

EVENING BOARD—Alps 1 40, Belmont 1¼, R Patch 2, Leopard 4½, Gila 70c, Belle 28, Manhattan 7½, Hussey 1, Thomas 1, Prize 4 70, Modoc 2 80, Coso Con 15c, N Coso 5¼, G Chariot 4, Leeds 3¼, Harrisburg 40c, California 48⅞, R & B 33, Exchequer 7, Ophir 25, Bullion 19⅞, Alpha 20, Con Va 47½, Justice 13¼, Imperial 2 05, Union 9¼, Julia 6, Savage 7⅞, Overman 88¼, Mexican 18, Point 9¼.

BY ATLANTIC CABLE.

O'Mahoney Buried.

DUBLIN, March 4.—The funeral of John O'Mahoney took place to-day. Six thousand persons took part in the procession, which passed through the principal streets, carrying mourning banners and accompanied by thirty bands of music. The coffin was placed upon a large funeral car, which was immediately followed by some twenty persons who had formerly been imprisoned for political offences. About 100,000 people witnessed the demonstration, which was purely of a Fenian character. Chas. J. Kickham delivered the address, in the course of which he declared that Fenianism still existed. The remains were deposited in the grave of Thomas Bellew McManus. All public houses in the city were closed during the day.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

A Skirmish.

BELGRADE, March 5.—Three hundred insurgents encountered the Turkish redifs in the Dutchaik mountains near Prod. The former lost 12 and the latter 41 men.

Gov. Ferry has appointed and commissioned Gen. Thomas J. McKenny, a trustee of the hospital for the insane in Washington Territory, vice A. A. Phillips, resigned. His term of office will expire on the 3d Wednesday of August, 1880.

The Olympia *Courier* appears again as a daily.

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL ADDRESS.

Bulldozing Reduced to a Science.

The Chap with the Seven Spot Squeals because he can't take the Eight.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—At a caucus of the Democratic members of the House of Representatives, held on the 3d of March, 1877, in the Hall of the House the following address was unanimously adopted:

To the American People: We submit to the country the following review of the events which have resulted in the declaration that R. B. Hayes has been elected President of the United States. In the late political canvass two facts stood out prominently:

First—The Republican party, true to its sectional nature, sought to unify the North against the solid South, and while engaged in that effort, it was striving to make good its probable losses in the North by dividing the votes of the South. This division it sought to effect by an unconstitutional use of the army in South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana.

Second—Troops were sent to those States when there was neither invasion nor domestic insurrection to require them. With legislatures easily to be convened, the only demand for their presence was made by the State executive. The elections in these States, therefore, were held in the shadow of military power. The bayonets glistened at the polls in depositing their ballots. They only enjoyed such liberty as the army permitted. In other States the elections were unusually peaceful. Immediately afterwards the result showed that 196 Tilden electors had been chosen. Of the popular vote they received a majority of more than one-quarter of a million, and of that of the Caucasian race, which controls every other Christian and civilized government of the world, they received a majority of more than one million. On the day succeeding the election it was announced by the chairman of the Republican National Committee that 184 Tilden and 185 Hayes electors had been chosen. Nothing had then been learned of the election except the vote actually cast. It has never since been disputed that, by the vote, the majority of Tilden electors had been appointed. Such announcement, therefore could only have been made in pursuance of arrangement to change the vote shown to have been given by the people. We charge that after the true result had been proclaimed a conspiracy was formed by the Republican leaders to reverse the decision made at the polls. The field chosen for the development of the conspiracy was the States of Florida and Louisiana. The persons to act as the original conspirators were the movers and members of the returning boards of these States. The field was well chosen. For more than 10 years these States had been subjected to governments not of their choice. Taxations and maladministration had robbed them of their substance and well nigh destroyed their spirit and hope. The army of the United States had been freely used to maintain these governments in their acts of corruption and usurpation. It was believed its services would aid in the designed conspiracy. The names of the officers depended upon are Marcellus L. Stearns, Samuel B. McLinn, and Clayton A. Cowgill of Florida, and Wm. Pitt Kellogg, J. Madison Wells, Thos. B. Anderson, L. Casanave and J. B. Kenner of Louisiana. There men were not strangers to the American people. They had before usurped authority. The returning boards of those States had made themselves bywords in the land. The Governors were known to be pretenders. If there were names dishonest in general estimation they were names of Wm. Pitt Kellogg and J. Madison Wells. To such men was the work of consummating the conspiracy confided. They entered upon their task with alacrity, advised and encouraged by leading visiting Republican statesmen of the North. They took each step with deliberation and apparent regard for law. Before the election in Louisiana, Wm. Pitt Kellogg and his subordinates, assumed exclusive control of the execution of the registry law; they refused registration to thousands entitled to it, and added thousands to the lists who had no right to vote. On the day of election, the polls were managed by officials appointed by the Governor. They were in nearly every instance, members of the Republican party. United States marshals swarmed at every precinct, when thought necessary, under pretense of preserving the peace, but in fact to intimidate voters. The ballot boxes were stuffed in the interest of the Republican candidates; the poll books were falsified in some instances, and then returned to the canvassing board, while in other cases returns giving Democratic majorities were withheld from the canvassers altogether. After the returns had been delivered to the board, they remained in its possession and were opened with its consent and the original papers abstracted and false ones substituted in their stead. When the returns were opened, the board, with an appearance of fairness permitted persons representing both parties to be present; but when the decision was made as to what should be counted secret sessions were held from which every Democrat was excluded, although the law creating the board required that it should be composed of representatives of both political parties. In counting the votes it exercised powers not conferred by the statutes, and in most flagrant disregard of truth and justice, members of the board changed the poll books so that the Republican officers appeared to be chosen when their opponents had in fact been elected. They forged the name of an officer to the certificates of election; they threw out the votes of precincts upon affidavits which they knew had been fraudulently returned; indeed they themselves ordered false affidavits to be made hundreds of miles from the places which they purported to have been taken, in order that the decision might appear justified which they had in advance determined to make. They threw out the votes where there was no preliminary statement from the commissioners of election to give them jurisdiction; they corruptly, in order to elect favorites and to correct mistakes of certain differences in voting for electors, added to the list votes which had never been counted. While considering members of the board endeavored to enter into negotiations with the Republican and Democratic national committees to sell their decision. Half a million of dollars was the price asked. Not obtaining it, they tried to bargain with the leading Democrats of Louisiana to elect a State ticket of their party. J. Madison Wells, with the approval of Thomas C. Anderson, offered to elect the Nicholls State ticket for $200,000 cash in hand. The money was not paid and negotiations were then stopped if not broken off by the leaders of the Republican party, and the result was declared in its favor. The chief conspirator, J. Madison Wells, intimated that he was paid by the latter organization for his decision. In Florida the same frauds characterized the returns and the action of the returning board. Votes were thrown out with the same disregard of justice. Besides, in that State, it refused to regard the order of courts of competent jurisdiction, and proceeded in defiance of judicial authority. In this manner more than 1,000 Tilden votes were thrown out in Florida, and more than 10,000 in Louisiana. The votes of those States in consequence of the conspiracy, which in fact had been cast for Tilden, were given to Hayes. The only one excuse for this outrageous reverse of the judgment of the people is that intimidation had been practised by the whites against the blacks. Where voters were thrown out, whether this intimidation compelled some persons to vote against their will or prevented some from attending the polls, it afforded in their case no justification for a deliberate rejection of the ballots by the returning boards. The text of the statute of Louisiana, only authorized proof of intimidation, in a case where charges of violence were made, in writing by the commissioners of elections on the day when the election was held. These charges were to be enclosed to the board in envelopes containing the returns. In a few cases only were charges made as required. In the rest the evidence was received without proper foundation; having been made evidence, it consisted in the main of affidavits written out by the clerks and employes of the returning board, without ever having been seen by the persons purporting to verify them, or officers purporting to certify to them. There was, therefore, no adequate proof of intimidation. It may be remarked here that the temptation to Kellogg and this returning board was very great to manufacture cases of intimidation, for it was only in that way the Democratic majority could be overthrown and the conspiracy be successful. We should not fail to call the attention of the people to the dangerous effect of the doctrine of intimidation in politics. It disqualifies from voting not only parties to the act of intimidating, but all those who have voted at the same precincts with them. Two persons may conclude to make a case of intimidation, and thereby cause a parish, casting thousands of votes, to be rejected. It makes elections a farce; it takes the power from the people to vest it in the returning boards; it enables the latter to impose the severe political penalties of disfranchisement without giving to the persons punished an opportunity of hearing or trial. The republic deserves to lose its liberties, if it tolerates such outrages for an hour.

In the case of Florida, the commission also refused to hear proof; that at the time of the election in South Carolina anarchy prevailed, destroying the republican form of government in that State; that troops were retained there in violation of the constitution, to interfere with a free choice by election, so that the lawful vote of that State could not be known.

Against these decisions we protest most earnestly, in the name of free republican government. In the first place, they struck a fatal blow at the constitutional powers of the two houses to count the electoral vote. This power has been exercised by both house without dispute from the foundation of the government. That evidence should be reached in cases of contested elections is clear. The principle has been maintained by the ablest statesmen the country has produced. It was the practice, confined to the principals in secret session, notably in the case of Louisiana itself in 1869 and 1873. Such evidently was the view of both houses on the present question. Committees were sent to Florida, South Carolina and Louisiana to take testimony and report as to the election in those States. It is difficult to see upon what principle this view can be based. The duty of Congress is to count the vote. This makes the enactment of the vote to be counted. This again makes the determination of what is the true vote, and distinguishing what is false from true. This requires evidence. Forms of law, impressing the fact cannot be made unless evidence is admitted. In the second place, this decision nullifies an article of the constitution. In section 1, article ii, it is provided that, "But no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed as elector." If the States choose electors who are ineligible, how can this provision be made effectual? The State by its action has refused to repeal, manifestly it can then only be enforced by power. By their frauds, corruptions and usurpations, by their briberies, perjuries and forgeries, did the conspirators obtain certificates of election for the Republican candidates in the Southern States named. From the day that certificates were issued to the Hayes electors in Louisiana and Florida the country has been filled with unprecedented excitement. People have done little else than engage in discussion as to the fraudulent conduct of the returning board. In this condition of affairs business has been generally suspended, failures have been frequent, and prostration seized nearly every interest in the land. When this excitement was at its hight, Congress assembled. One of its duties was to count the electoral votes of the States, including Florida and Louisiana. With the view of facilitating the count and providing for the peaceful performance of that duty by Congress, a bill was passed creating an electoral commission. By that law the commission was to ascertain the true and lawful vote of every State. In this labor it was to exercise as to the hearing of evidence and examination of papers, such power as Congress or either house of Congress, possessed. In the belief that evidence would be heard and that the settlement of the disputed question of acts would be fairly reached, Congress and the people accepted the commission. How that confidence has been disappointed, and how a decision was made, based upon the refusal to consider the unfortunate question of dispute, is well known to the country. When the certificates from Louisiana and Florida were opened and submitted to the two houses, objections were filed to them, presented by the Hayes electors. Against other grounds of objection it was urged that these certificates had been fraudulently and corruptly issued by the returning boards and executives of these States, and is the result of a conspiracy between them and the electors claiming to have been chosen. Such certificates have been adopted in violation of the laws of the States, and some of the electors named were ineligible by express provision of the constitution of the United States when these objections were made for consideration before the commission, proof was offered to the commission to sustain. The commission by a vote of eight to seven refused to receive testimony of the facts, except as to the ineligibility of one member in Florida. It was voted in the case of Louisiana that the commission would not have evidence to show that the returning board was an unconstitutional body; that it was not organized as the law required at the time the vote was canvassed; that it had no jurisdiction to canvass the electoral vote; that charges of riot and intimidation were false; that the returning board knew the fact that the certificates were corruptly and fraudulently issued; and as the result of a conspiracy; and that the vote of the State had never been compiled or canvassed. The same rulings substantially were made in the case of Florida. Congress is authorized to pass upon the vote which the State has returned. Congress, then, in counting the vote, must determine who are and who are not eligible electors; facts which can only be ascertained by evidence *aliunde*. Any other doctrine abrogates the provision of the Constitution, and in effect and substance establishes the following: Senators, Representatives, and all persons holding office of trust or profit under the United States, may be appointed electors. The doctrine ignores all precedents and rules of morals, in excluding the evidence of fraud submitted; not thing can stand which is tarnished by fraud; it vitiates everything; it annuls every deed; cancels every levy; annuls every contract; reverses every judgment. Every tribunal, however, organized, is bound to regard every fraudulent transaction, however it may come before it, whether directly, an independent proceeding, or collaterally. The decision of the highest tribunal, if procured through fraud, should be treated as of no effect by the humblest court in the land. As said by a distinguished writer, it matters not whether the judgment impugned has been pronounced by an inferior court or by the highest court of the kind; but in all cases alike it is competent for every court, whether inferior or superior, to treat as a nullity any judgment that can be clearly shown to have been obtained by manifest fraud. It remained for this commission to declare that there were certain tribunals which could perpetrate fraud with impunity and that there was one court which could not lay its hands upon fraud when brought before it for review. These exceptions of the tribunals were the returning boards of Florida and Louisiana, and that exceptional court is the electoral commission. Fraud has found an entrenchment, from which it cannot be driven in the contest of making choice of the highest officer of the greatest of republics. It is sought to justify this decision by an appeal to State sovereignty. The argument is that as States choose their electors in their sovereign capacity, their decision cannot be reversed by any other authority. This proposition, pushes to its furthest limit the doctrine of State Rights. The theory of the most advanced advocates of that school was only that the States were sovereign as to power over them which was not delegated. It was conceded that the Constitution was supreme. The power to choose electors would not have existed but for the Constitution. It was therefore a delegated power. The legislature of the State chooses electors by virtue of the constitutional provision. It is a duty to be performed by the State while in the Union. It cannot perform it before admission, nor after the Union is disrupted. Can it be possible that there is no power in the Union to determine how the duty has been performed, and whether in compliance with the constitutional provision? To assert this doctrine is to declare the absolute independence of the States, to deny the supremacy of the constitution, and to leave the United States powerless against fraud or violence of the State which may force a President upon the people. The power to review the action of the electoral colleges seems necessarily to be derived from the nature of a confederate government. The one party to the compact has power as to its subject matter superior to the power created by the argument, the compact fails; for it is impossible for a conspiracy to exist, unless the jurisdiction of its individual members as to the power committed to a compact be subject to the larger jurisdiction. For example, in this case, if one State can exercise its functions as to electing a President in violation of the constitution, without any power in the Union to revise its action, then the constitution was necessary for a delegation of powers, and the nation may be governed in violation of the very instrument which created it. But whatever the power of Congress as to authority over the votes of electors, it is certain that it is not bound to treat as valid a fraudulent certificate. It matters not how absolute the sovereignty under which the fraud is perpetrated, it cannot receive protection nor be granted recognition. If evidence to impeach certificates is submitted, it is bound to treat them as worthless. The commission, if it counted them, gave them validity. It was its duty to hear the facts and to prevent the success of fraud, even though corruptions came from a sovereignty a hundred fold greater than Louisiana and Florida. By these methods, under the forms prescribed by the law constituting the electoral commission, Rutherford B. Hayes has been declared President of the United States. His title rests upon disfranchisement of lawful States, false certificates of returning officers acting corruptly, and the decision of the commission which has refused to hear evidence of alleged fraud. For the first time are the American people confronted with the fact of a President fraudulently elected. His inauguration will be peaceful, and in that hour the most infamous conspiracy of all history will receive its crown. In the existing ways, peace, the forbearance of the people was maintained peace. Let it not, however, from this be understood that the fraud to be consummated March 4th will be silently acquiesced in by the country. Let no hour pass in which the usurpation is forgotten. Let agitation be unceasing, that at every opportunity the people may express their abhorrence of the outrage. Let want of confidence be voted at every election, in Mr. Hayes and his administration. Both must be controlled by conspirators, who have elected the one and will organize the other; and whatever of good may come from either, will always be darkened by stain upon he title. Let the Democratic party at once organize for new contests, to secure overwhelming victories that conspirators may never again attempt an experiment which now humiliates the republic, and has installed in its highest office an usurper.

FRANK H. HURD, of Ohio,
RANDALL L. GIBSON, of Louisiana,
JOSIAH G. ABBOTT, of Massachusetts,
OTTO R. SINGLETON, of Mississippi,
WM. ... LYNDE, of Wisconsin.

WASHINGTON CITY.

Hayes' Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—There is to be an important conference to-night with regard to the persons of Hayes' cabinet, which is still seriously unsettled. ... Evarts is offered the State Department; ... certain, but some doubt his acceptance in view of the determined opposition of Conkling and other politicians. If he declines, no New Yorker is likely to be in the cabinet, but the chances favor his acceptance.

Considerable opposition to McCrary, of Iowa, for Attorney General, has developed, in consequence of his connection with the McGarrahan case, which has been presented to the President to his disadvantage. There is a fierce struggle in and ... also between those who favor or oppose the extremely conciliatory policy in the South, including forbearance from the effort to sustain the Packard government in Louisiana and Hampton in South Carolina. Chances favor that policy at present, and shaping of the cabinet must materially depend upon the element of that question.

Resignation of the Chairman of the National Democratic Committee.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Hon. Abram S. Hewitt has resigned his position as chairman of the Democratic National Committee, in a letter of considerable length, in which he asserts the result of the electoral bill has disappointed the hopes of every lover of the country, and that the grievous wrong has been perpetrated of awarding the Presidency to a candidate who has not a just title to its honor. Hewitt defines his action upon that bill, and regarding his assent to the completion of the count, says: As an honorable man no other course was open to him; but if honor had permitted otherwise, his judgment was that it was the wisest course for the country as well as for the Democratic party to proceed in accordance with law to the orderly completion of the count, although they knew it would result in the installation of Hayes. He recites his opinion that disastrous consequences would have resulted in the defeat of the count, resulting eventually in civil war, and to him it appeared, on one side anarchy and civil war, and on the other peace and order, and says in the conclusion of his letter: "Under the circumstances, I could not hesitate as to my course which was left open to me, and feel sure its wisdom will be vindicated by the early and triumphant success of the Democratic party, standing as it does upon the rock of justice and patriotism from which no amount of passion or provocation has been able to move it. For myself I feel that I have now completed the duty which was assigned me at St. Louis. The result of the campaign was the unquestionable election of our candidates; that they and the people have been defrauded of their rights is true, but for this result I don't hold myself any more responsible than any other member of Congress, upon whom rested the duty of counting and declaring the votes."

Everything Lovely.

Representative Douglass has published a card and admitted he did insult to Representative Lamar Saturday, in rudely addressing him, and expressing his high appreciation of the character of that gentleman.

Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Senate confirmed Culver C. Sniffin of New York, and Jos. A. Wham of Illinois, paymasters, with the rank of major vice ... and Prince.

Postal Changes.

The following postoffices have been established: East Sound, San Juan county, Washington Territory, Chas. W. Shattuck, postmaster. The following postmasters have been appointed: D. I. Turpin, Cornelius, Washington county, Oregon; John Clarke, Cove, Union county, Oregon; M. W. Simpson, Newton, Benton county, Oregon; W. L. Deane, Nehalem, Tillamook county, Oregon; Daniel Lafenburg, Phoenix, Jackson county, Oregon; Jas. H. Older, St. Joseph, Yamhill county, Oregon; John F. Curtis, Kalama, Cowlitz county, Washington Territory; Henry Booth, Little Falls, Lewis county, Washington Territory.

Fire and Loss of Life.

KARNES CITY, Pa., March 5.—Bateman House burned this morning. Five members of the Bateman family were burned to death; also N. Brown, a guest from New York.

SENATE EXTRA SESSION.

The New Senators Taking the Oath.

Vice-President Wheeler's Address.

Scenes in the Senate Chamber.

WASHINGTON, March 5.

Promptly at noon President Hayes and ex-President Grant, accompanied by Senators Morrill and Howe, of the committee of arrangements, entered the Senate chamber by the main entrance, and were shown to seats provided for them in front of the desk of the presiding officer. The Senate was then called to order. As they proceeded down the aisle to the seats reserved for them, the Senators and all other occupants of the floor rose and remained standing until they had taken their seats, and the galleries applauded by clapping of hands and waving of handkerchiefs. Immediately following them came the members of President Grant's cabinet, Webb Hayes, Col. Fred. Grant, and Lt. Dunwoody of the signal corps, and one of the aides of the grand marshal of the day. Four policemen brought up the rear. Col. Grant and Lt. Dunwoody were in full uniform. The Presidential party having taken their seats in the space in front of the desk of the President, the Senate was called to order by Secretary Gorham, and Chaplain Sunderland offered prayer.

Chief Clerk McDonald read a proclamation convening the Senate in extra session.

Hamlin submitted the following:

Resolved, That the oath of office be administered by Senator Timothy O. Howe, to Thos. W. Ferry, Senator elect from the State of Michigan, and that he be and hereby is chosen President of the Senate *pro tem*; agreed to.

The oath of office was then administered to Ferry, and upon taking the Chair he said: Senators, accept my sincere acknowledgments for this renewal of your courtesy and confidence. I will at once enter upon the duties of the Chair. He then directed the secretary to call the roll of the Senators newly elected, and request them to present themselves in fours to be sworn in. The newly elected Senators were then called, and they were escorted to the desk of the presiding officer by their colleagues, when the oath was administered to them in the following order: Henry B. Anthony, James B. Beck, James G. Blaine, George F. Hoar, David Davis, Henry G. Davis, Samuel J. Kirkwood, John R. McPherson, Preston B. Plumb, Edward H. Rollins, Eli Saulsbury, H. M. Teller, Wm. M. Windom, Richard A. Coke, A. H. Garland, I. G. Harris, Benj. H. Hill, John W. Johnston and Matt W. Ransom. When the name of Wm. Pitt Kellogg of Louisiana, was called, there being no Senator from that State, Ingalls escorted him to the desk of the presiding officer.

The President *pro tem* here announced that there were two sets of credentials from South Carolina and there was but one vacancy.

Gordon objected to the oath being administered to any one claiming a seat from that State, and the credentials of Corbin and Butler were laid over until to-morrow.

Lafayette Grover, Senator elect from Oregon, did not respond to the call of his name.

Senators not objected to, having been sworn in, Ferry asked if the Vice President elect of the United States was ready to take the oath of office. After a few minutes, Wheeler entered the Chamber leaning on the arm of McCreery, of the committee of arrangements, and was escorted to the desk of the presiding officer, when Mr. Ferry said: "I have great pleasure in presenting the Vice President of the United States, Wm. A. Wheeler."

VICE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Senators: Official station ever brings with it corresponding duty and responsibility. ... analogous parliamentary ... how delicate and at times difficult and ... are the duties which the oath I am about to take will impose on me. As President of the Senate, ... my sincere purpose to ... above elements of ... ... in rules in ... ... need your aid, your generous forbearance, ... your lenient judgment, ... now ready to take the oath of office.

Mr. Wheeler then delivered his address, and at the conclusion Mr. Ferry said: ... "With great pleasure, Mr. Vice President, I surrender the chair to you."

The Vice President then announced that the Senate would proceed to the eastern portico of the capitol to witness the inauguration of the President, and the procession was formed, ... sergeant at arms, Christie, and ... the chamber.

At 1:35 P. M. the Senate returned, and the Vice President resumed the chair.

Hamlin submitted a resolution that a committee of three Senators be appointed by the Vice President to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that a quorum of the Senate will be pleased to receive any communication he may be pleased to make; agreed to. Hamlin, Morton and Ransom were appointed such committee.

Morton moved that when the Senate adjourn today, it be to meet Wednesday at 12 M.

Hamlin opposed the motion, and said the committee should wait upon the President ... no doubt reply that he was ready to communicate with the Senate immediately. Therefore the Senate should be in session to receive such communication.

Morton withdrew his motion and the Senate, at 1:25 adjourned until noon to-morrow.

From the Roseburg *Independent* of last Saturday: Mr. George Hannan, Sr., one of the most respected citizens of this county, died at his residence near Wilbur last Saturday, from the effects of being tramped upon by his horse, and his remains were followed to their last resting place by a large number of sorrowing friends, Mr. W. I. Friedlander, of this city, attended the funeral, and from him we learn that the accident which resulted in Mr. Hannan's death occurred somewhat differently from what we reported it last week. Mr. Hannan in attempting to get down from the saddle, slipped and fell, and the horse, he still riding stepped upon his stomach. For some hours the injured man was unable to move, and there lay exposed to the rain and cold, until consciousness returned. Then he attempted to rise to his feet, but finding it impossible to do so, crawled on his hands and knees home, something over a mile. When he reached home he was suffering intense pain, and experienced no relief until Dr. Woodruff arrived. The Doctor did all in his power to relieve the suffering man, but Mr. Hannan was so severely injured internally that from the first the physician knew his case was hopeless. Mr. Hannan was 64 years of age at the time of his death. He was one of the early pioneers of Umpqua county, and during his long residence among our citizens had earned for himself many friends who ever regarded him as an upright man, a good citizen and a true friend.

New Discoveries.

DEADWOOD, D. T., March 4.—Colonel A. L. King, of Chicago, and party, have returned from a prospecting tour. Considerable excitement is created by their report of new discoveries, which is said to be a dry river bed filled with cement and rich quartz. Many leading citizens have taken the matter in hand, and will make a thorough test of the ground.

Captain Vroom, with companies B and L, 3d Cavalry, arrived here this morning from Red Cloud, and will proceed immediately to join Lieutenant Cummings and company at Spearfish.

A. P. HOTALING, San Francisco. R. C. LORD, Portland.

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The Daily Oregonian.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1877.

PRESIDENT HAYES' INAUGURAL.

Let every citizen read and carefully study the inaugural address of President Hayes, which we publish this morning. It has the ring of the true metal. The President understands the sentiments of the truest republicanism of the Republican party, and is in accord with them. His determination to make his administration such that it will commend itself to the thoughtful and patriotic of all classes is evinced no less by the moderation of his sentiments than by the clearness with which his convictions shine forth. On the question of civil service reform, he speaks out with the same distinctness that marked his letter of acceptance. No less clear is his expression of a determination to endeavor, by every means at his command, to protect the colored people of the South in the full enjoyment of all their rights as citizens, without interfering with the local governments of the States. These are the two most important matters to which he will be called upon to address himself. They are both matters in which no little difficulty and embarrassment will be presented; but President Hayes has shown himself to have as clear perceptions of them as any man in the country, and he will, we feel assured, prove fully equal to the task he takes upon himself. He has the strong common sense, and the same manly directness that characterized Mr. Lincoln. His manner of grappling with political questions, is not that of the demagogue or the diplomat, but that of a mind strong in its own inherent vigor and informed by a virtuous heart. His address is, we hope and believe, the key-note of an administration that will command the respect and confidence of the whole country.

A "TRAMP'S" LETTER ON OREGON.

A person writing from Hart, Oceana county, Michigan, over the name "Charles V. Warren," to the Detroit *Tribune*, manages to condense more interest into a few brief paragraphs concerning Oregon than any other of the scribblers that have yet undertaken the task of annulling the facts which the Centennial Exhibition demonstrated about the superiority of our State as a home for the industrious. After the introductory remark that no one should go to Oregon "unless he has lots of money to travel with and enough in reserve to get back with," Mr. Charles V. Warren proceeds as follows:

When I was there six years ago, Portland was the only place in the State of any account. That is 120 miles from the mouth of the Columbia river. Astoria is one of the oldest places on the coast, but there are not people enough in it to hold a decent school meeting.

One can go from Portland to Oregon City and Salem by river steamer or by rail. The timber is spruce and cedar, and now and then along the river you see a small white birch. White cedar is used for sash and doors; and if better are wanted you send your order to San Francisco. There is no truth in what the land brokers in Portland publish in their circulars. They have deceived hundreds who have gone out there without money enough to get back. They are strolling about looking for a better place. Fogs are so dense that the sun is hid, and when they clear away, Mount Hood is visible, snow-capped the year round. When the wind sweeps down from the snow-covered mountains in summer, one needs a pair of those big Oregon blankets. Portland is an old city, but there is plenty of government land within twelve miles. Brokers will sell you that land for $3 to $5 per acre and then send $1 25 to Washington and get their title.

The country is unhealthy. People are obliged—those who can—to go down to California to break up the fever and ague. Everything there is high-priced. When a poor man gets a crop of wheat in the ground he can obtain some things at the stores by giving a chattel mortgage on his wheat, but when he harvests it he is compelled to take whatever the owner of the mortgage may choose to give him. I was informed by some men who had run a threshing machine near Salem for three years, that the wheat averaged about twelve and one-half bushels per acre. What I saw was of good quality. It was in May when I was in Salem, and the farmers were just beginning to haul in the wheat grown the year before—the roads having just become passable. During eight or nine months of the year the roads are so bad that a wagon cannot be moved. Wagons are worth $350. They are made in Wisconsin of timber from this State. Neck-yokes, whiffletrees, ax-helves, spokes, plow-handles and whip-stalks are shipped there from this State and Ohio.

All the farming land there is in the State lies in the valleys between mountains and along the rivers. I have been floating around for twenty-five years, making my headquarters in this State, and I have found no place between Jefferson county, N. Y., and Oregon which I like better than I do this.

It is comforting to know that Mr. Charles V. Warren, after his twenty-five years' experience as a tramp, has at last found a place that suits him. But it is not for the purpose of congratulating him and the people of Oregon on the fact of his finding a place to his liking outside this State, that we reprint his letter, but for the purpose, first, of giving our readers at the East the benefit of an exposition of his falsehoods; and, secondly, of letting our Oregon reader see what sort of means are resorted to in the East to prevent the truth, concerning this beautiful State, from becoming known. Without attempting to single out and expose every untruth in this remarkable letter, we may specify some of the more glaring of them.

I. Astoria, six years ago, instead of being the insignificant village which it is made to be by this writer, was a town of some six or seven hundred people, and it is to-day a place of 2,000 or more population, with more business than the average Eastern town of twice that size.

II. While Oregon has plenty of spruce and cedar, of the very first quality, its forests of pine, fir, oak, maple, ash, balm, and other valuable timber, are practically inexhaustible. Unfortunately, however, for the State and for the writer of the remarkable letter under review, there is not a *white birch* in the State, except such as are brought from the East for lawns, and cultivated for old acquaintance sake.

III. Who are the hundreds who have been deceived into coming here, and are now strolling about in search of a better place? We have heard of but one, and he has found, at last, the desired locality, in Oceana county, Michigan.

IV. The story of brokers selling government land to immigrants and afterwards securing the title from the government, is unadulterated fiction.

V. The country is not "unhealthy," except for "tramps." Mortuary statistics show Oregon the most healthful State in the Union, excepting Colorado. The climate of Western Oregon is generally considered unfavorable to persons predisposed to pulmonary affections; but Michigan discounts us in that respect.

VI. The whole story of farmers mortgaging their growing crops, is made up of whole cloth. During our twenty-three years' residence in Oregon, we never have heard of a single instance of the kind. The farmers of Oregon are as independent as the farmers of the old States, and can make more money by a hundred per cent than those of Michigan can make with the same labor.

VII. The average yield of wheat per acre in Oregon is two and a half times what this writer states, and its quality is vastly superior to that of any State east of the Rocky Mountains.

VIII. "Wagons are worth $350"—that is, three wagons are worth that, if they are good ones.

IX. "All the farming land in the State is in the valleys between mountains and along the rivers," just in the same sense that all the farming land in the Mississippi valley is so situated, but in no other sense. All the farming land in the world is "in the valleys between mountains," or else on the summits of the mountains. We prefer the valleys.

The Democratic National Executive Committee—we believe that is its title—has issued an extremely loud address to the faithful, in which the failure of the bulldozing process is bewailed in becoming strains. The Democrats seem determined to keep the issues between them and the Republicans in such shape as to make it proper for the latter to continue the presentation of the horrible details of the inhumanity practised by the bulldozers on the defenseless colored people of Louisiana, Florida, the Carolinas, and, last and worst, Mississippi. It would be pleasant to be allowed to put those bloody scenes of Democratic wickedness and cruelty out of mind, but if that is the ground upon which the future contests of the two political parties are to be had, the Republicans have no reason to fear the issue. There is in the annals of the struggle between freedom and slavery, between civilization and barbarism, but one darker chapter than the truthful record of this bulldozing business and that is the chapter which tells of Andersonville, of Salisbury and of Libby.

The Washington *Union*, the new Democratic organ, has been philosophizing on the subject of the electoral commission, and has found out many things about official human nature, by a course of generalization based on the decisions of the commission. Among the deductions is the following sharply stated proposition:

That assigning men to the performance of a judicial duty, and exacting from them an oath to perform it with impartiality, does not make them one whit less partisan, less devoted to their own side, or more capable of doing justice to the opposing party.

The process by which this conclusion was reached, is not stated with particularity. The reasonable presumption is, the philosopher has been meditating upon the action of the seven Democrats who voted solid every time in favor of overturning the constitution and trampling under foot the laws of the States in order to get behind the action of the returning boards.

OREGON POMOLOGY.

MILWAUKIE, March 1, 1877.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

I have been reading the peach plum controversy with a good deal of interest and very glad to find as much life as there is among the fruit growers, and am satisfied that all it wants is a little stirring up to make them take a lively interest in fruit matters. The correspondence on the question has shown one very important thing, and that is the necessity of a live horticultural society in Oregon, one that meets more than once a year, and has standing and ability to decide all questions in dispute among fruit men, and to keep records of such decisions and all things pertaining to such matters. It ought to have meetings at least quarterly for the discussion of questions and other matters, and essays on subjects of interest to its members and the public. As prolific as Oregon is in fine seedling fruits—and she has but yet commenced to produce them—there ought certainly to be some means of correctly classifying and naming them, so that, in the future the writing can be done on the culture and management instead of quarreling over the proper name.

The big show at Philadelphia has placed Oregon in a very prominent position as a superior fruit producing State. Now, if the exhibit made by private enterprise has turned the eyes of the world this way, what would have been the show of Oregon fruits and vegetables if we had had a live society and had made preparations a year ahead, and every one that could had produced something fine, don't you think it would have been as fine a display as could have been produced? And with a society to have taken the management, would there have been any trouble in raising money to have sent a proper person in charge, and to have paid all necessary expenses?

A large immigration is expected this season, and a great many are coming here because of our excellent fruit. Why not make an effort to revive our almost defunct State society and allow the people that we take an interest and are proud of our natural advantages, and put ourselves in a position to rank with any State in the Union in matters horticultural. It can only be done by thorough organization.

Several things are necessary to keep up a good society. It must not be expected that a few fruit and vegetable growers, that depend on these branches for a living, can grow the articles, exhibit them, do all the work, pay all the expenses, etc.; but it depends a good deal upon the citizens of Portland and vicinity, who are abundantly able and have time to devote to it, to take hold of the matter and make a success.

I would like to have some of the quill-driving pomologists—and there are many—come out and express their views, and see a move made toward reviving the Oregon State Horticultural Society. F.

THE OUTLOOK FOR CALIFORNIA.

From Philip Ritz, Esq., who has just returned from California, we get some interesting items with regard to the condition of things down there:

California, he says, will have probably two-thirds of a crop this year. The coast counties, both north and south of the bay, have not suffered for rain. Such is also the case with the northern part of the State, and also the northern portion of the Sacramento valley. But a portion of the Sacramento valley has suffered severely, and there will not be *one* good crop of wheat in the whole of the San Joaquin valley along the line of the road for a distance of 350 miles.

Mr. Ritz left Los Angeles on the 16th of February, and came over the Southern Pacific road to San Francisco—470 miles. Along the line of the road there were a great many flocks of sheep on the range, in very bad condition. What little grass had sprung up after the rains in January was fast drying up, and the sheep were getting weaker every day, and dying along the road, with no feed in the country and no chance to get any or to get the sheep to grass. Neither would they pay freight to take them away on the cars. Some were offering their flocks at 50 cents per head and some at 25 cents, with no one to buy, and, as Mr. Ritz was informed at Merced, some owners of large flocks just got up and went away from their sheep, leaving them to go where they pleased, as they were unable to do anything for them. Everything was exceedingly depressed in that whole valley, as there had not been rain enough to start the plow.

Los Angeles valley is much better off, as there is a large quantity of water there for irrigation both from the mountain streams and artesian wells, but that place will also suffer considerably from the drouth.

Mr. Ritz thinks the drouth this season in California, and the very pleasant winter we have had here, will have a tendency to bring a large and valuable emigration to this country. He says that the advantages to men of moderate means to settle in this country in preference to that of California are greatly in our favor.

The Central Pacific Company are rushing the Southern Pacific road forward at a rapid rate and will reach the Colorado river by the first of April.

MARRIED.

In Ashland, Feb. 25, R. P. Neill and Miss Lydia Russell.

In Kittitass valley, W. T., Feb. 22, by John B. Brush, J. P., E. Ward Cooke and Miss Veronda Wheeler.

DIED.

In this city, March 5, Henrietta, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Simon Rosenblatt, aged 16 years, 1 month and 6 days.

The funeral will take place at half-past two this afternoon, from the residence of the family, Fourth street, between Washington and Alder. Friends are invited to attend.

San Francisco and New York papers please copy.

NEW TO-DAY.

To Let. The Rooms now used as U. S. Engineers' offices will be vacant about March 1st. Enquire of JOHN WILSON, 107 Third st.

Columbian Engine Co. No. 3.—Regular meeting this Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock. THOMAS NEALLY, Secretary.

Tiger Engine Co. No. 5.—Regular meeting this (Tuesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. M. D. KRIBS, Sec'y.

Vigilance Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1.—Regular Meeting this evening, at 7½ o'clock. R. HALL, Secretary.

POOLS ON THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION will be paid at the Holton House to-morrow, Tuesday March 6th.

TO LOAN.

ON REAL ESTATE SECURITY, $2000—$2900—$800 and $500. Apply to WOODWARD & CONNELL, Brokers, cor. First and Washington sts.

PONY.

STRAYED OR STOLEN, ON THURSDAY, March 1st, an Iron-gray Pony, mare, 8 years old; white star on forehead. Any one returning the same to the undersigned at his residence, on Seventh street, between Hall and College, will be rewarded for his trouble.
m6d T. B. MAXWELL.

THE TAX ROLL OF EAST PORTLAND SCHOOL District No. 21 will be placed in the hands of the Sheriff for collection on the 19th day of March, 1877. All delinquents will take due notice.
CLAUDE THAYER, School Clerk.
Office—East Portland, on I street, bet. Third and Fourth. mh6d2w2p

L. K. G[illegible] & CO.,
75 FIRST STREET.
Can now supply
[illegible]
IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT.

Regular and Peremptory Sale
OF
Furniture, Groceries and General Merchandise.
THIS DAY,
TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1877,
At Salesroom, at 10 o'clock A. M.
GROCERIES.
75 Assorted Spices,
10 German Prunes,
50 English Sauces,
300 bxs C. O. Soap,
50 bbls Syrup.
ALSO,
FURNITURE.
Bedroom, Diningroom and Kitchen Furniture.
ALSO,
1 Express Wagon.
2 Sets Harness.
ALSO,
10,000 lbs Scrap Iron.
GILMAN & IRVIN, Auctioneers.

Sulphur Vapor Baths
FOR WHITENING AND BEAUTIFYING THE Complexion. The most effectual purifiers of the system, searching out and removing all waste particles, leaving the skin new and fair as an infant's. Old and darkened complexions restored by them in a manner nearly miraculous; also of great benefit in Neuralgia, etc., and dealing powerfully with Scrofulous Affection, and the only certain remedy for Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver Complaints. Given under the direction of a skillful physician by
MRS. S. LORD,
FIRST STREET,
Next door to Oak, Portland, Ogn.

MRS. LORD would inform her friends and patrons that she is still Agent for Mrs. MOORE'S
Great Scientific Hair Producer.
The only never-failing remedy for Baldness, in all Stages; Falling of the Hair; Itching of the Scalp, and Dandruff. Requires only three applications a week. Is not gummy, but makes the hair soft and beautiful; does not discolor the scalp, but cleanses and whitens it.
Price Reduced. Send for circulars with testimonials.

STR. McMINNVILLE
WILL LEAVE PACIFIC DOCK every
Monday and Wednesday,
At 7 o'clock A. M., for
Oregon City, Butteville, Champoeg, Dayton, Lafayette and McMinnville.
Will leave Portland every FRIDAY MORNING, at 6 o'clock, for SALEM and INDEPENDENCE.
For rates apply on board, or to the Agent on the wharf.

"PLEASANTON" GLASS,
FOR SUN BATHS.
THE NEWLY DISCOVERED REMEDIAL Agent. Recommended by Gen. Pleasanton, and distinguished Medical authority, in
Nervous Prostration, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Bruises, &c., &c., &c.,
To arrive ex "GEO. W. ELDER," and for Sale by
HODGE, SNELL & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, and Dealers in
Paints, Oils & Window Glass,
Nos. 75 Front and 76 First Sts., Portland, Ogn.

Just Received.
DIRECT FROM ENGLAND,
1614 DOZ. FLOWERPOTS,
Assorted sizes.
For sale by
HACHENEY & STEMME,
SEED DEPOT,
Corner Taylor and First sts.

Eastern and Shoalwater Bay Oysters,
IN EVERY STYLE.
AT
ALISKY & HEGELE'S
Premium Candy Factory,
No. 105 FIRST STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW MARKET THEATER.
THEO. CARLTON........LESSEE AND MANAGER
MR. CARLTON takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Portland and vicinity that he has engaged for a short season only, the World-Renowned and
ORIGINAL
TENNESSEE JUBILEE SINGERS
COMMENCING
Wednesday Ev'ng, March 7, '77
MISS LULU HENDERSON
The Child Wonder.
Miss ANNA HENDERSON
Soprano.
MISS DELLA REYNO,
Alto and Baritone.
MISS ANNA WINSTON,
MISS DORA CLARK
HENRY HUNLY,
The finest Basso in the country.
JOHN HENDERSON,
The Lovely Tenor.
FRANK GRIMES,
The Great Baritone.
ALBERT BYRD and
T. JACKSON.

The following Card is published by permission:
Dear Sir—I shall be glad indeed to see again those of the Jubilee Singers I know. Five of them on your Photograph Card I recognize as part of the Band that delighted our Eastern people as much as any entertainment which they are privileged to enjoy. O. O. HOWARD.
To Mr. THEO CARLTON, Agent for the Band.

ADMISSION..........................ONE DOLLAR.
No extra charge for Reserved Seats.
Box Sheet open at 10 o'clock Monday, March 5th, at Gray's Music Store.

SELECT DANCING ACADEMY,
AT
PROGRESS HALL.
School Nights, Mondays and Thursdays.
Saturday Afternoons from 2 to 4 o'clock, for Children.
The latest styles of Dancing taught, consisting of the Boston Dip, Glide, Saratoga, Newport Movements, &c.
All desiring to attend the School will please leave their names at Gray's Music Store, or at Dancing Hall.
PROF. F. M. DAY,
PROF. J. H. BRENNER.

LAW CARDS.

SIDNEY DELL,
Attorney at Law,
Office—Second floor Strowbridge's new building, First street, Portland, Oregon. feddlm

T. A. M'BRIDE
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office in Monnastes' Brick, First street, Portland. nl7dlm

WHALLEY & FECHHEIMER,
Attorneys at Law,
Rooms Nos. 7 and 8 in Gilman's Building, corner First and Ash Streets, Portland.

B. WHITTEN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office—Opposite Court House,
Court Street, Dalles City, Oregon.
dl9dm

SYL. C. SIMPSON. JNO. B. WALDO.
SIMPSON & WALDO,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
No. 12 Dekum's Building.

F. A. CHENOWETH,
Attorney-at-Law—Corvallis Oregon.

LADIES' BAZAR.
For the next Thirty Days I will sell my Stock of MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS at Greatly Reduced Prices, to make room for one of the largest and best selected Stock of MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS ever exhibited in Portland. Don't fail to call if you are wanting anything in my line, at the Ladies' Bazar, No. 71 First st.
T. S. BINGHAM.

JACOB STRAHLE & CO.'S
Standard Cal. Billiard Tables,
Delaney's Wire Cushions Attached.
10 DIFFERENT STYLES.
Price from $350 to $1250.
Tables sold on easy terms on good Bankable paper.
See Tables at Sterritt & Prang's, and at Peter Wilhelm's, Fountain Saloon.
BILLIARD GOODS
At San Francisco prices.
For further information apply to
C. A. BURCHARDT,
mridlm Agent for Oregon, etc.

[illegible]
Ex Ship "Dovenby," from Honolulu.
125 kegs UNION MILLS No. 1.
100 " " " 1½.
75 " T. HUGHES No. 1.
50 " T. HUGHES No. 1 A.
50 bbls. MOLLASSES.
7000 lbs. RICE, A. 1.
50 bags COFFEE.
For sale in lots to suit, by
GILMAN & IRVIN,
Corner Front and Oak streets, Portland.

OREGON STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE THIS COMpany will carry Canned Salmon and Canned Beef from the Columbia River Canneries (below mouth of Willamette) to Astoria at the rate of One Dollar per ton.
J. C. AINSWORTH, President.
March 1, 1877. midlm

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.
Lucky Queen Mining Comp'y.
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, PORTLAND, Or., March 2, 1876.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT A meeting of the Directors of the Lucky Queen Mining Company, held March 1st, an assessment of three cents per share was levied on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at it's office immediately.
m3d3t W. T. BODLEY, Sec'y.

STONE,
The Jeweler, Has Removed
TO FIRST AND MORRISON STS.

FOR THE PASSOVER!
MATZOS! MATZOS!
THE STATE BAKERY, JOHN WINTTER, PROprietor, having secured the services of Mr. M. FRIEDMAN as superintendent, is prepared to furnish MATZOS of superior quality to the Israelites of Oregon. Orders promptly attended to.



CHAS. LOUIS KUHL,
Cor. Third and A streets, Portland, P. O. Box 186
DEALER IN BILLIARDS AND BILLIARD Goods of all descriptions. Agent for the I. M. Brunswick & Balke Co. Standard Novelty Billiard, Virginius Pool Tables, etc., etc.

ACKERMAN'S DOLLAR STORE.
Having made arrangements with some Eastern Factories, and procured the Agency for some of the latest and most improved Styles of Carriages
I am now prepared to offer to the Public as well as to the Trade
BABY CARRIAGES!
Of all descriptions, at fully one third less than ever before. Among the latest and most improved Styles which I have on hand will be found the
Patent Double Spring Extension Baby Carriage,
which for its durability and beauty has been awarded the FIRST PRIZE at the Centennial Exposition. Also the
ADJUSTABLE BODY DOUBLE SPRING CARRIAGE.
Both of which are heavy Silver Mounted.
I have in addition to the above a full assortment of REVERSIBLE and other Styles PERAMBULATORS.
CROQUET SETS!
BIRD AND BREEDING CAGES,
CROCKERY, GLASS AND
PLATED WARE.
Call and examine my Stock before purchasing elsewhere.
A VERY LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.
HENRY ACKERMAN,
94 First and 95 Front Street.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DR. LITTLEFIELD,
Physician and Surgeon,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
Office—Rooms Nos. 1 and 2, Strowbridge Building, Corner First and Alder streets.
Residence, corner Seventh and College streets.
Office Hours, 9 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 5 and 6 to 8 P.M.

DR. J. B. PILKINGTON,
OCULIST AND AURIST,
Office, Dekum's Block.
Diseases of the EYE, EAR, THROAT and NOSE (particularly Chronic Nasal Catarrh) treated as specialties
Prescriptions for the proper spectacles for relief of long, short or weak vision.
A fine stock of Artificial Eyes kept.

DR. C. G. GLASS,
Office—Parrish's Building.
Corner of Front and Washington sts.—entrance on Washington.
Office hours—10½ A.M. to 1 P.M., & 6¼ to 7½ P.M.

SALOONS.

A COSY PLACE.
T. J. ROBINSON. J. J. CORNWALL.
THESE WELL KNOWN GENTLEMEN HAVE opened a most
Elegantly Furnished & Finished Saloon,
on the north side of Morrison street, between First and Second, where they will be pleased to meet all their old friends. fe17dlm

BARBOUR'S THREAD,
Cotton Seine Twine and Rope
SUITABLE FOR SALMON NETS.
PAGE'S OARS,
Anchors, Tar, Pitch, Oakum, Tackle Blocks Cordage,
And all kinds of
Boat Builders' Material,
AT LOWEST RATES.
NORTHRUP & THOMPSON,
131 Front st., Portland, Or.

$60 Each of 11 and 12 ft. Page's make,
Best Eastern Oars.
FOR SALE LOW.
Shelf and Builders' Hardware.
MECHANICS' TOOLS,
&c. &c. at
JOHN R. FOSTER'S,
67 FRONT STREET, CORNER STARK

SIMON, SPRINGER & CO.,
41 Front Street,
Dealers in
DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS
German, French and American
WINDOW GLASS
Crystal Sheet, Enameled, Stained and Cut GLASS. All sizes of
LOOKING GLASS.
Glazing done to order, at San Francisco Prices, and satisfaction guaranteed.

NOTICE.
Land Department, Oregon Central Railroad Company.
PORTLAND, February 12, 1877.
A FINAL DECISION HAVING BEEN RENdered by the Hon. Secretary of the Interior in the matter of the conflict between the Oregon Central Railroad Co. and the Northern Pacific Railroad Co., involving title to certain Lands in Townships one, two, three, four and five, North of Ranges one, two, three, four, five and six west in favor of the Oregon Central Railroad Co.; parties having settled upon or improved any of these lands are hereby notified to appear within sixty days from the date of this notice at the Land Office of the said O. C. R. R. Co. at this city, to prove settlement or improvement. At the expiration of the said sixty days the lands will be opened to purchase to the first applicant.
Persons not being able to come to Portland may make the required proof of settlement or improvement by affidavit before Col. T. R. CORNELIUS, at Cornelius, Washington county, who will forward the same to the undersigned.
P. SCHULZE,
fe26d6tw2m Land Agent, O. C. R. R. Co.

ST. HELEN'S HALL,
PORTLAND, OREGON.
A Boarding and Day School
FOR GIRLS,
UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF
BISHOP MORRIS & the MISSES RODNEY.
The EASTER TERM will begin on
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24TH.
fel9d m

MATZOS! MATZOS! MATZOS!
To the Israelites of Oregon.
WE HEREWITH GIVE NOTICE THAT WE shall again, at this establishment, be able to furnish you with Matzos for the coming Passover. All orders left with the Oregon Bakery or Isaac Levy will be promptly attended to.
LIEBE & HOELDING.
ISAAC LEVY, Superintendent. fel6dlm

ELOCUTION.
LESSONS IN ELOCUTION GIVEN BY THE undersigned at her residence, Eighth street, east side, between D and E.
Pupils taught in Classes if desired.
MRS. D. P. SMITH.
Portland, Feb. 13, 1877. fe 4d m

WANTS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.
A FIRST CLASS SALESMAN IN A DRY AND Fancy Goods Store. Address, J. A., Oregonian Office. mh 8t

WANTED.
A GOOD COOK. A GERMAN GIRL PREFERred. Apply at the southwest corner Fourth and Oak streets.

WANTED.
PARTIES HAVING HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE to sell, will find it to their interest to address Lock Box 7, P. O., Portland.

WANTED.
A GOOD GARDENER. ENQUIRE ON BOARD of R. R. Ferry.

AGENTS. 12 ELEGANT OIL CHROMOS, size 9x11, by mail post-paid for $1.00. Send address for Illustrated Catalogue. J. BUNSON, Jun'r, 121 Post street, San Francisco. fl2d&wly

TO LET.

ROOMS FOR RENT.
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, WITH OR without board, with privilege of bath included, for hire at Park row, Washington street, No. 2.

TO RENT.
FIRST CLASS ROOMS TO RENT BY THE DAY, or week, with the accommodation of the Parlors. Cor. Front and Ash sts.

FOR SALE.

FISHING BOAT FOR SALE.
LENGTH 34ft. BEAM, 8ft. 8 in. DEPTH, 3 in. Oak Frames and Spruce Plank. Apply to FRANCIS DRAKY, E street, between Park and Eighth.

FOR SALE.
4000 BUSHELS OF THE BEST CHARcoal, which will sell at the lowest market price. The coal will be delivered or sold on the premises. Address or call on [illegible] St. John's; or G. M. ZOHR, Front st. [illegible]
P.S.—WOOD FOR SALE, delivered anywhere along the river.

FOR SALE.
ONE [illegible]'S ALASKA SODA FOUNTAIN, consisting of White Marble stand, with 3 heavy Silver plated Syrup Faucets. One Copper Soda Generator, and two 45-gallon Copper Tanks, with 1 lot of tools and small accessories. All in good working order, etc. for sale [illegible]. Apply to ALISKY & HEGELE, Confectioners, First street, Portland.

FOR SALE.
THE FURNITURE AND BUSINESS OF THE St. Charles Hotel, Albany, Oregon, [illegible] for selling, poor health. [illegible] ON, Albany, Ogn.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.
IN LEWIS COUNTY, W. T., ONE STORE BUILDing, Lot and Stock of Goods, Hay and Grain Stock in Warehouse, at Chehalis [illegible] County Seat of Lewis county. [illegible] acres of good Wild Bottom Land on Cowlitz river [illegible] growth of timber. 120 acres of Land [illegible] north of Chehalis Station. For particulars [illegible] inquire of Messrs. L. GOLDSMITH & CO., Portland, Ogn. or GEO. J. HOGUE, Claquato, Lewis co., W. T.

SAN JUAN COUNTY, W. T.
Farms and Sheep Runs
FOR SALE OR LEASE.
THE UNDERSIGNED IS AGENT FOR THE Sale or Lease of several valuable FARMS and SHEEP RUNS, situated on San Juan and Orcas Islands. Address
E. D. WARBASS
ja3d3m San Juan Island, W. T.

S. L. Y. GILMAN. J. D. IRVIN.
GILMAN & IRVIN,
Auctioneers and Commission
MERCHANTS.
Corner Front and Oak streets, Portland.
Regular Sales of Real Estate, Furniture and General Merchandise, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 10 o'clock A. M.
A large assortment of Groceries, Furniture and Merchandise on hand at private sale.
Will attend to sales in any part of the city.
Cash advances made upon consignments.
Will purchase the Furniture of parties declining housekeeping.

R. C. [illegible] & CO.
Have for Sale, ex [illegible]
WORTHINGTON'S STOVED [illegible] COMMON SALT.
CANNEL COAL.
PORTLAND CEMENT and WHITING.
SANDWICH ISLAND SUGARS, [illegible]
S K CE and PEANUTS.
1 GAP LATHE, 12 in. center and 9 ft. bed.
WHITE GRANITE EARTHENWARE, GLASSWARE and PIPES.
ZINC, TINNED SAUCEPANS & COVERS, FRYPANS, SHEET IRON and CAST STEEL.
WHITE LEAD and WHITE ZINC.
TERRA ALBA, HYPOSULPHITE of SODA, ULTRAMARINE, SODA ASH and CHLORIDE OF LIME.
INDIA PALE ALE, BLOOD WOLFE'S ALE, PORTER and GUINESS PORTER.
HENNESSY and MARTELL BRANDIES, case and bulk.
JULES ROBIN & CO'S BRANDIES, case and bulk.
GENEVA, in case.
MARASCHINO, ANISETTE, CURACOA, BENEDICTINE, &c.
HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNE.
PORT and SHERRY WINES, in bulk.
LALANDE'S CLARETS, in case.
SCOTCH WHISKEY, in case.
CURRANTS, PICKLES, SALAD OIL and CURRY POWDER.
HOCKIN & WILSON'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, &c., &c. n1d2w

MARK & DORSENSE
No. 20 North Front Street, Portland, Ogn.
Sole Agents for
CHAS. REBSTOCK & CO.,
St. Louis, Mo.
AMERICA'S FINEST WHISKIES,
Stonewall Old Fashion Copper Whisky.
Nelson Co., Ky.
Snow Hill Fire Copper Bourbon,
Paris, Ky.
Importers of Foreign Wines & Liquors
Depot of Julius Dressel's
SONOMA VINEYARD.

W. W. PIPER,
ARCHITECT,
Office in Monnastes' Building, First street, between Morrison and Yamhill.

AUCTION AND C[illegible]

OSCAR KIL[illegible]
AUCTION AND COMMISSION [illegible]
Corner First and [illegible]
Regular Sale Days, [illegible] Saturdays.
WILL PURCHASE AND [illegible] Merchandise, Furniture [illegible]
A general assortment of [illegible] sale.

REGULAR [illegible]
WEDNESDAY, [illegible]
At 10 o'clock A. M.
Groceries, Dry Goods, [illegible]
Pictures, Mirrors, [illegible]
Watches and Jewelry, [illegible]
Furniture, Carpets and [illegible]dise.
OSCAR KIL[illegible]

INSURANCE.

North British and [illegible]
Fire Insura[nce illegible]
OF LONDON AND [illegible]
CAPITAL.....[illegible]
Reserve and Surplus Fu[illegible] Jan. 1st, 18[illegible]
Total.....[illegible]
Premium Receipts, 18[illegible]
Losses Paid in United [illegible] 8 years.....[illegible]
EDWARD HALL, [illegible]

OREGON [illegible]
HOME MU[illegible]
Fire Insurance C[illegible]
Capital, [illegible]
Assets, [illegible]
Income, 1876, [illegible]
Losses paid since Organization [illegible]
HAMILTON BO[illegible]
MANAGER.
73 First Street, Portland [illegible]

UN[illegible]
Insurance [illegible]
FIRE AND [illegible]
Capital, (Gold Coin) [illegible]
Assets, exceed [illegible]
BRANCH OFFICE [illegible]
First National Bank [illegible]
W. B. [illegible]

THE [illegible]
Insurance & [illegible]
COMPA[NY illegible]
OF SAN FRA[NCISCO illegible]
FIRE AND [illegible]
Cash Assets, [illegible]
[illegible]
General Agents for Oregon [illegible]

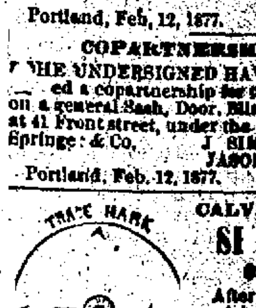
E. C. JAN[illegible]
IMPORTE[RS illegible]
Commission M[illegible]
AGENTS FOR [illegible]
OFFER FOR SALE [illegible]
TENNENT'S ALE, [illegible]
McEWAN'S [illegible]
IND COOPE & CO'S ALE, [illegible]
Blood, Wolfe & Co's ALE, [illegible] pints and quarts.
Guinness' STOUT, pints.
RED CASE GIN, (Nyenhuis [illegible]
Hennessy, [illegible]
BRANDIES, [illegible] bulk.
Scotch and Irish WHISKIES [illegible] bulk.
DRY PRIVAT[illegible]
[illegible]
CURRY POWDER and CURRY [illegible]
SAUCES.
SALAD and COD LIVER OIL, [illegible]
EPSOM SALTS and CREAM [illegible] SODA.
SAGO and TAPIOCA.
CORN BRUSHES, CHAIR [illegible]
HARROWS.
PIANOS.
PAINTS and VARNISHES.
CHLORIDE OF LIME and [illegible]
WHEAT & OAT SACKS [illegible]
Seaming and Roping TWINE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN [illegible] this day sold my interest [illegible] Business, heretofore conducted [illegible] Davidson, to I. G. Davidson.
Portland, Feb. 14, 1877.

PHOTOGRA[PHY illegible]
The undersigned respectfully [illegible] public that we will continue [illegible] tographic business heretofore conducted [illegible] Davidson, at the same place, [illegible] name of Davidson Brothers.
We have engaged the [illegible] Shuster as operator for a short [illegible] fident of pleasing those who [illegible] patronage.
Portland, Feb. 14, 1877. [illegible]

DISSOLUTION OF COPA[RTNERSHIP illegible]
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of [illegible] SIMON & CO., is this day dissolved [illegible] sent.
Portland, Feb. 12, 1877.

COPARTNERSHIP [illegible]
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE [illegible] ed a copartnership for the [illegible] on a general Sash, Door, Blind and [illegible] at 41 Front street, under the [illegible] Springer & Co. J. SIMON, JASON [illegible]
Portland, Feb. 12, 1877.



CALVE[RT'S illegible]
SH[EEP DIP illegible]
After di[illegible] useful for [illegible] Hides, [illegible] Pests and for [illegible] poses, etc. [illegible] San Francisco [illegible] the Pacific C[oast illegible]

DISSOLUTION OF COPA[RTNERSHIP illegible]
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE [illegible] ing between A. Ferrera and [illegible] the firm name of Ferrera & [illegible] solved by mutual consent, L. [illegible] from. All outstanding accounts [illegible] will be collected by A. Ferrera [illegible] assumes by him.
Portland, Or., March 1, 1877.

NOTICE.
MR. WM. E. SISSON IS AU[THORIZED illegible] sign our firm name [illegible]
JAMES L[illegible]
Portland, 25th January, 1877.

The Daily Oregonian.
TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1877.

CITY.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—The jurors summoned by Coroner DeLin last Saturday to inquire into the cause of the death of Thomas D. [illegible], who was murdered in so horrible a manner last Saturday morning, met, pursuant to adjournment, yesterday at 9 o'clock A. M. The investigation of this terrible mystery was continued. Several witnesses were examined, but little could be elicited tending to throw any light on the mysterious affair. After remaining in session for some time, the inquest was continued until Wednesday at 2 o'clock P. M. Certain parties are suspected of being concerned in this fearful tragedy, and the matter is being slowly worked up. We refrain from further comment until something more definite is developed.

FIRST REHEARSAL.—We are requested to say to the ladies and gentlemen who are to take part in the proposed choruses at the concert to be given by Madame Camilla Urso, with the assistance of local talent, for the benefit of the library, heretofore mentioned by us, are requested to meet for a preliminary rehearsal this evening at 7½ o'clock, at the rooms of the Amateur Musical Society, in Oddfellows' building, [illegible] street between Pine and Ash. [illegible] as have copies of either or both [illegible] Chorus book and Sacred Canon [illegible] requested to bring them.

LODGE ORGANIZED.—Levi Lodge, [illegible] organized a new lodge, I. O. G. T., [illegible], near Mack's school house, [illegible] following officers: J. P. Gates, W. C. T.; [illegible] V. R. H. S.; Cecil Mack, W. [illegible] Wilcox, W. V. T.; A. L. Mack, W. [illegible] Mack, W. A. S.; J. R. Abbott, [illegible] W. T.; H. D. Mack, [illegible] Abbott, W. O. G.; W. W. [illegible], J. D. Wilcox, [illegible] Silas Wright, W. D. M.; [illegible] L. Dep. The lodge [illegible] charter members.

WEATHER REPORT.—From [illegible] Signal Station of Oregon [illegible], March 5, 1877:

	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	[illegible]
[illegible] Barometer	30.000	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] temp. & above	30.000	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]ometer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] humidity	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] direction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] velocity	4	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	14. Rain.	Fair.	[illegible]

[illegible] ther....[illegible]
[illegible] ther....[illegible]

[illegible] ENTERTAINMENT.—At [illegible] of the East Portland [illegible] rooms last evening [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] OVER.—Yesterday [illegible] of Mrs. Virginia [illegible] Esq., [illegible] Bell, Esq., [illegible] After [illegible] held the [illegible] before the grand jury [illegible]

[illegible] WORKS.—Mr. Geo. [illegible] and experienced [illegible] of the display of [illegible] pyrotechnic [illegible] of rocket [illegible] manufacture [illegible] own [illegible]

[illegible]—Some [illegible] the port [illegible] carcase while on [illegible] to me [illegible] for a whale."

[illegible]—The [illegible] of Fred. [illegible] last evening [illegible]

[illegible] evening to the [illegible] America [illegible]

[illegible] R. S.—The [illegible] to-day at 2 [illegible]

BRIEF [illegible]

[illegible] grand jury in session [illegible]
[illegible] Andrew Society [illegible]
[illegible] Elder brings a very [illegible]
[illegible] A. will [illegible]
[illegible] steamer [illegible] up.
[illegible] Walter Moffett [illegible] [illegible] on the ship [illegible]
[illegible] regular meeting of Oregon [illegible] No. 1 this [illegible] lock.
[illegible] Fairchild [illegible] residing in East Portland [illegible] larceny yesterday [illegible] each for the period of twelve [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible] —The San Francisco [illegible] generally [illegible] in its criticisms [illegible] number [illegible] good [illegible] received in Oregon [illegible] this troupe. [illegible] expectation [illegible] demand for seats [illegible] this morning.

MILITARY [illegible]

[illegible] Lawrence [illegible] accompany the [illegible] tour of inspection [illegible] Fort Walla Walla [illegible] return.

The chief commissary of subsistence is [illegible] to purchase, for shipment to the post [illegible], Alaska, [illegible] pounds potatoes, [illegible] onions; also 12,000 pounds [illegible] beef cattle; also for shipment to [illegible], Alaska, [illegible] onions, 10 [illegible] and 2000 pounds beans.

SOCIAL EVENT.

The Scandinavian Society will give a social [illegible] at their hall on [illegible] 8th. They [illegible] have a pleasant time and the party in [illegible] will be no exception to the rule. A soiree will be held at Halpruner's dancing academy to-night. An [illegible] of some importance will take place to-day in connection [illegible] the party, a good time may be anticipated.

OREGON BIBLE SOCIETY.

At the anniversary meeting of the Oregon Bible Society in the Presbyterian church, on Wednesday, 7th inst., there will be an address from Rev. Mr. Acton, at 10½ A. M., and from Rev. Mr. Thompson and sundry others during the evening meeting, commencing at 7½ P. M. A cordial invitation is extended to all.
E. B. BABBITT, Secretary.
Portland, March 5, 1877.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. S. Lord advertises to-day. Be sure to read the card.

Scholars will note that J. K. Gill & Co. are in receipt of a full supply of drawing materials and other school goods.

The neatest thing out for a schoolboy is "Smith's Scholar's Companion;" price 35 cents. J. K. Gill & Co. sold a gross of them during Christmas week, and have just received another large lot of them.

Masquerade costumes for rent cheap, and all kinds of masks, at Mrs. Charles Tichenor's.

The ladies who wear Dr. Warner's health corset step along as lightly as gazelles and enjoy perfect freedom in every movement. Third street near Morrison.

Gold fish—a large supply at S. L. Stone's.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

ON AND COMMISSION

...AR KILBOURN,
...AND COMMISSION MERCHANT
...er First and Pine Streets.

Sale Days, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

...URCHASE AND SELL REAL ESTATE ...handise, Furniture, etc. ...assortment of Merchandise at private sale.

...LAR SALE
...NESDAY, MARCH 7, 1877,
At 10 o'clock A. M.,
...s, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Mirrors, Fancy Goods, ...s and Jewelry, ...re, Carpets and other Merchandise.
...CAR KILBOURN, Auctioneer.

INSURANCE.

British and Mercantile Fire Insurance Co.,
LONDON AND EDINBURGH.

...HAMILTON BOYD, MANAGER.

...NION ...rance Company...

...THE STATE ...Insurance COMPANY...

...LAN...N & ...
...PORTERS AND ...
...Commission Merchants...
...GENTS FOR LLOYD'S.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

...UTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.
...ARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING ...tween A. Ferrers and L. Boire, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, L. Boire retiring. All outstanding accounts due the late firm are ...ected by A. Ferrers, and all liabilities ...him.
A. FERRERS.
L. BOIRE.
...Or., March 1, 1877.

...DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP. ...J. SIMON, L. LACHMAN. ...Feb. 12, 1877.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
...DESIGNED HAVE THIS DAY FORMED a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on ...Sash, Door, Blind and Glass ...street, under the firm name of ...Co.
J. SIMON,
JASON SPRINGER & CO.
...Feb. 12, 1877.

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC SHEEP WASH.
$2 Per Gallon.
After dipping the Sheep ...useful for Preserving the Hides, Destroying the ...Pest, and for Disinfecting purposes, etc. T. W. JACKSON, San Francisco, Sole Agent for the Pacific Coast.

NOTICE.
...B. SIBSON IS AUTHORIZED TO ...our firm name per procuration. JAMES LAIDLAW & CO. 25th January, 1877.

The Daily Oregonian.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1877.

CITY.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—The jurors summoned by Coroner DeLin last Saturday to inquire into the cause of the death of Thomas D. ..., who was murdered in so horrible a manner last Saturday morning, met, pursuant to adjournment, yesterday at 9 o'clock A. M. ...investigation of this terrible mystery was ... Several witnesses were examined, ...could be elicited tending to throw ...light on the mysterious affair. After remaining in session for some time, the inquest ...adjourned until Wednesday at 2 o'clock ... Certain parties are suspected of being ...concerned in this fearful tragedy, and the ...is being slowly worked up. We refrain from further comment until something ...definite is developed.

...REHEARSAL.—We are requested to say ...ladies and gentlemen who are to take part in the proposed choruses at the concert ...given by Madame Camilla Urso, with the assistance of local talent, for the benefit of ...Library, heretofore mentioned by us, are ...requested to meet for a preliminary rehearsal ...this evening at 7 o'clock, at the room of the ...Musical Society, in Opitz' building, ...street, between Pine and Ash. Such of ...as have copies of either or both the ...book and Sacred Chorus book, ...requested to bring them.

ORGANIZED.—Levi Leland, State Deputy, organized a new lodge, I. O. G. T., on the ...at Mack's school house, with the ...following officers: J. P. Coles, W. C. T.; Wm. ...R. H. S.; Cecil Mack, W. L. H. S.; ...W. V. T.; A. L. Mack, W. S.; ...W. A. S.; J. R. Abbott, W. F. S.; ...W. T.; H. D. Maxum, W. I. G.; ...Abbott, W. O. G.; W. W. Riggs, W. ...; ...Wilcox, P. W. C. T.; Geo. Irvin, ...Wright, W. D. M.; Wm. Ham l... The lodge was organized with ...members.

...REPORT.—From the records of the ...Station of Observation, Portland, ...March 5, 1877:

	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
Barometer	29.969	30.040	29.990
...elevation	29.979	30.015	29.980
...	41°	49°	47°
...	91	92	85
...	N.	NW.	N.
...	2	1	1
...	Lt. Rain.	Foggy.	Threat'ng

...TESTIMONIAL.—At the regular meeting of the East Portland Social Club, held ...last evening, Dr. S. Parker was ...astonished by being made the recipient of a very handsome gold pen and ...and a fine inkstand. The gift was ...hands of the ladies of the club, and ...accompanied by appropriate speeches, ...the high esteem in which the Doctor is held by his numerous lady friends.

...—Yesterday afternoon the ex... Mrs. Virginia Cosentie and W. ...charged with the crime of adultery, ...tried in police court. J. J. ...represented the State, and ...appeared in behalf of the ... After hearing the testimony, the ...the defendants to answer the ...grand jury, each in the sum ...

...—Mr. Geo. Hughes, the well ...experienced pyrotechnist had ...charge of the works last evening ...demonstration. Among ...works displayed, were a ...which were never ...in this State. They are ...

...of the sailors shipped ...vessels below, got into a ...on the way down yesterday ...our informant's remarks, ...of teeth and bloody ...

...city brass band, under the ...Bray, called at this office ...and discoursed several ... Thanks, gentlemen.

...—A telegram was received ...to the effect that the Elder would ...in the morning. She may be ...late this afternoon.

...The Ladies Relief Society will ...at 2 o'clock.

BRIEF NOTES.

...in session.
...Society will meet this evening.
...brings a very large passenger list. ...will please call for letters at this ...
...Fannie Patton is temporarily ...
...and family returned from ...the ship Dovenby.
...meeting of Oregon Lodge of Perfection, this (Tuesday) evening at 7 ...
...and Edward White, two ...East Portland, were convicted ...and sent to the county ...period of twelve days.

AMUSEMENTS.

...JUBILEE.—The San Francisco ...generally severe in its criticisms and ...landation of actors, in its last ...received, gives the Tennessee ...send off, and says they will ...Oregon. All the San Francisco ...speak flatteringly of the performance ...troupe. Portland is on the tiptoe ...and no doubt there will be a ...for seats when the box office ...opening.

MILITARY NOTES.

...S. Babbitt, ordnance officer, ...the department commander ...inspection to Fort Walla Walla.

...commissary of subsistence is authorized ...for shipment to the post ...4,850 pounds potatoes, 750 ...also 12,000 pounds barley for ...also for shipment to Fort ...2,050 pounds potatoes, 230 ...tons hay, 5,000 pounds barley ...pounds bran.

SOCIAL EVENTS.

...navian Society will give a social ...hall on March 13th. They ...a pleasant time and the party ...no exception to the rule.

...will be held at Halpruner's dancing ...night. As an event of some importance ...take place to-day in connection ...a good time may be anticipated.

OREGON BIBLE SOCIETY.

...anniversary meeting of the Oregon ...in the Presbyterian church, on ...inst., there will be an address ...Rev. Mr. Acton, at 10½ A. M., and from ...Thompson and sundry others during ...evening, commencing at 7½ P. M. ...invitation is extended to all.
E. B. BABBITT, Secretary.
...March 5, 1877.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

...Lord advertises to-day. Be sure to ...the card.

...will note that J. K. Gill & Co. are ...of a full supply of drawing materials ...other school goods.

...The latest thing out for a schoolboy is ...Scholar's Companion," price 35 ...J. K. Gill & Co. sold a gross of them ...Christmas week, and have just received ...large lot of them.

...costumes for rent cheap, and all ...kinds of masks, at Mrs. Charles Tichenor's.

...who wear Dr. Warner's health ...along as lightly as gazelles and enjoy ...freedom in every movement. ...near Morrison.

Gold ...a large supply at S. L. Stone's.

RATIFICATION IN PORTLAND.

Republican Rally.

LARGE AND ENTHUSIASTIC MASS MEETING HELD AT ORO FINO THEATER—SPEECHES, MUSIC, FIREWORKS, ETC.

The great Republican rally called for last night to celebrate the inauguration of President Hayes was in every respect a complete success. At 7:30 o'clock Bray's Brass Band, numbering 15 instruments, played a patriotic air under the mayor's office, after which compliment to his honor they marched to Oro Fino Hall, followed by an immense and enthusiastic throng of citizens. While the hall was rapidly filling up with those intent upon securing seats, a great crowd filled the street in front of the theater.

Rockets and bombs in quick succession were sent high in the air, while the cheers of the multitude and the strains of the martial band added to the grandeur of the scene, and served to strengthen more the mass of humanity already gathered there. No sooner had the band been ordered within than a rush ensued to gain admittance to the hall. In this many failed, for the spacious room was soon completely filled, and hundreds just too late, were compelled to remain outside.

The hall presented a fine appearance, the profuse decorations, and the neat arrangement of the same, afforded a high degree of pleasure to the beholder. The transparencies which had done effective duty during the campaign, were ranged along the walls alternately with numerous flags and banners, while on the speaker's stand a large steel engraving of our noble President was placed, each allusion to whom by the speakers, during the evening, was received with hearty bursts of applause.

At the designated hour, the vast throng was called to order by Hon. H. W. Scott, who stated that the first order of business would be the selection of a president and secretary.

Mr. J. B. Congle was placed in nomination and unanimously chosen chairman of the meeting. That gentleman assumed the chair amidst prolonged applause.

Jos. Simon, Esq., was chosen secretary without a dissenting voice.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Mr. H. D. Sanborn placed in nomination the following gentlemen as vice presidents of the meeting.

Hon. H. W. Corbett, Hon. Philip Wasserman, Hon. Sol. Hirsch, Hon. Henry Failing, Capt. A. P. Ankeny, W. S. Newbury, Esq., Col. John McCraken, Chas. Hodge, Esq., D. W. Burnside, Esq., R. E. Vesta, Esq., Hon. S. G. Skidmore, ... K. Arnold, Esq., C. H. Lewis, Esq., A. A. Cohen, Esq., E. ... Northrup, Esq., Isaac Blum, Esq., W. W. Spaulding, Esq., Z. Bessee, Esq., Wm. Wadhams, Esq., D. W. Wakefield, Esq., C. von Wintzingerode, Esq., L. O. Henrichsen, Esq., Jos. Buchtel, Esq., Hon. David Powel, F. N. Shurtleff, Esq., Hon. David Goodsell, A. Gallie, Esq., Jas. Lotan, Esq., Jos. Simon, Esq., W. ... Vanschuyver, Esq., Geo. Coggan, Esq., D. H. Stearns, Esq., John R. Foster, Esq., R. Jacobs, Esq., L. Lesser, Esq., E. W. Burrage, Esq., H. Hanson, Esq., H. Wolf, Esq., H. F. Eukesdorf, Esq., C. A. Landenberger, Esq., H. Thielsen, Esq., Hon. Raleigh Stott, ex-Gov. Geo. Abernethy, J. F. Jones, Esq., Henry Oxer, Esq., Frank Dekum, Esq., J. M. Caywood, Esq., Dr. W. E. Watkins, Esq., Capt. Thos. Mountain, Thos. Jordan, Esq.

At the conclusion of the reading of the above names, a vote was taken and these gentlemen unanimously elected. The following

DISPATCH

From Washington was read by Mr. Simon, the secretary:

Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, was to-day publicly inaugurated President in presence of the largest and most orderly concourse of people ever assembled in Washington. His inaugural was received with enthusiastic applause. I attended both of Grant's inaugurations; the number present to-day is largely in excess of that of either of those occasions. A great controversy has resulted in a great victory to the republic. The people of the nation have reason to be grateful.

JOHN H. MITCHELL.

HON. JOHN F. CAPLES

Was then introduced as first speaker of the evening. The gentleman is too well known in this community as an eloquent and fluent speaker to require encomiums at our hands. He spoke for only a few minutes, but his eloquence aroused the audience to a high pitch of enthusiasm. From the opening to the concluding sentence, Mr. Caples' remarks were listened to with marked attention, and very frequently interrupted by tumultuous applause. Some of his allusions to the Democracy were very happy, and uttered with so much good-natured satire that the audience was fairly convulsed with immoderate roars of laughter. Mr. Caples concluded his speech with a very fitting and eloquent tribute to the past administration of ex-President Grant, and also to the personal character and exalted statesmanship of Rutherford B. Hayes.

HON. H. W. SCOTT

Was next introduced to the large audience and spoke substantially as follows:

Last fall, just before the election, I had the honor to address some of you from this platform; and on that occasion, alluding to the Democratic claim that they were sure to triumph, I said, "The Democratic party never does win, but regularly every four years declares it is just about to win, a rational victory." And I added that again it would find when the result was declared that its victory so boastfully anticipated had "disappeared in a misty nebula of imaginary percentages of gains."

So it has proved. The prophets, like him of old, did indeed catch sight of the promised land; but the view rolled away, and they are left in the depths of disappointment and gloom. Perhaps it would be a more apt illustration to say that they are in the condition of the famed Governor of Barataria at the feast, who found that luxurious dishes were temptingly set before him, only to be whisked away before he could so much as taste them.

We are met as Republicans to congratulate ourselves on the result; and why should we not? Certain gentlemen seem to think we ought not to do this; they deprecate the exultation of a party triumph. But this in the strictest sense is a party triumph. The Republican party never had a victory so distinctively a party triumph as this. It has been suggested that though we ought not to celebrate it as such, there would be no objection to a meeting without regard to party to offer felicitations on the election of Hayes and Wheeler. But when Democrats meet with us to rejoice over this victory, then in the language of John Gilpin, balladist, "may we be there to see." I have not much faith in bringing the "rock-rooted Democracy" to this point. The Republican party accepts the results of this victory. Why should it not rejoice over them? "Oh! but we must not stir up bad blood." I would scorn to say anything that would justly give offense. But the suggestion that we refrain entirely lest we rasp the feelings of our Democratic brethren is quite like the idea, "don't irritate the South," so often uttered among us during the great war. The passions of the country were at white heat; the hostile sections were doing their utmost to destroy each other; a million of men were in arms, and yet we heard that voice among us piping absurdly, "don't irritate the South." Don't now "irritate" the Democratic party! For my part, I think the Democracy now just about as mad as they can be!

Can we suppose that the Democratic party would have refrained from jubilation had it won the victory? Even while the Electoral Commission was in session preparations were made here to hold a grand demonstration in case the scheme to cheat Oregon out of one of her votes should prove successful. Gov. Grover was here when the news came that Oregon was counted—three votes—for Hayes and Wheeler. Had the plot to defraud the Republicans of one of their votes succeeded, do you not suppose that the applause of Democracy would have made the walls and pavements ring? The air would still be filled with the thunder of the captains and the shouting.

With what great expectations the Democratic party opened the late campaign need not be recounted. But that party is doomed to sit still longer in the valley of humiliation and under the shadow of defeat. Its offenses are rank, too rank to be yet forgotten. It was the champion of human slavery. It proclaimed the doctrine that we have no national government, but only a league of States. From this rebellion followed, and to suppress it cost the country five thousand millions of money and a million lives. I speak not the language of insult; I only repeat the sober words of inexorable history. The Democratic party could not win the late election because it did not deserve to win.

But it said that Hayes and Wheeler have not a majority of the popular votes, as if this fact were conclusive against them. The popular vote does not elect a President. The machinery of the electoral college was devised expressly as a check and limitation upon popular majorities. But we are not afraid to meet our opponents even on the ground of a popular vote, if freedom of choice and action be allowed in elections. Tilden's popular majority comes almost wholly from four or five Southern States in which the Republican vote was largely suppressed by various forms of menace and violence. On a fair vote Mississippi is as surely Republican as Vermont. Alabama likewise contains a decided Republican majority. But in both States the Republican vote was suppressed by the opposition, and they who did it are tearing their hair with rage because the game was checkmated in Florida and Louisiana.

Republicans of Oregon have a right, above those elsewhere, to congratulate each other, in that the vote of their own State was counted as the people intended, despite the machinations of those who would have set aside the lawful expression of the popular will. Much indignation has been expended on Governor Grover, and much on Senator Kelly; but neither of these was the chief offender. The man most responsible for the attempt was Secretary Chadwick. He done his full duty as the law directs; had he refused to enter into plot and resolutely performed the functions of his office as the laws enjoins, the others would have been powerless. But he abdicated his lawful duties, and permitted the Governor to usurp them. Fearing to take the responsibility for a partisan act which yet he was desirous to see consummated, he allowed one who was more hardy and intrepid in partisanship to take the job in hand. It is not fit that the Secretary, who was really the principal offender, should escape censure altogether. He became a willing instrument of the plot, but had not the courage to assume openly the leading part. Had he stood firmly to the performance of his duty, according to the plain letter of the law, the scheme to reverse the will of the people of Oregon would have been frustrated on the threshold. It would not have been necessary for anybody to telegraph to the "reformer" at Gramercy Park that "every point" would be decided against the Republicans; Mr. Tilden's manager of the contest for "reform" would not have felt obliged to notify his agents in Oregon that payments would be increased conditional upon "success in March." No; Secretary Chadwick cannot escape. In that book of remembrance in which the whole transaction is written, his name is conspicuous in title page, text and index.

The contest is over; let the excitement and ill-will generated by it be allowed to subside. At the same time let us be glad that the great intriguer of Tammany Hall is not President; that the effort to suppress the Republican vote of the South did not wholly succeed; that Grover's "decision of every point in favor of the highest Democratic elector" came to naught; that Patrick's mission was futile; that Kelly's trip from Sacramento through the depths of December mud was vain, and finally that the pretended "movement of reform" comes to its end stripped of the last rags of its mask and buried in defeat as deep as the doctrine of the Sadducees could send it!

HON. M. C. GEORGE

Followed Mr. Scott in a very handsome speech, occupying about 15 minutes. In the course of his speech, Mr. George said:

The great central principle of America is to recognize the supremacy of law. England borrowed this grand idea from the Romans, and transmitted it by inheritance to America. It was then characteristic in our people to apply the touchstone of the law to the innumerable points involved in the long and exciting controversy growing out of our presidential election. Ascertain the law, and let it prevail was the watchword springing from every true American breast. In this land of ideas and opinions conflicts arose as to what the law really was. Yet the fundamental desire that law should rule prompted the people to sink individual opinion and seek a unity of law in the law of compromise. This is a matter of congratulation. The law creating the electoral commission has been enacted. The commission has been appointed and organized. It has decided and dissolved. The ominous clouds, larger than the traditional man's hand, have broken and disappeared, and the political sky of a great commercial, manufacturing and agricultural nation, is once more peaceful and serene, and the march of Empire is resumed under the noble soldier and patriotic statesman as Executive, Rutherford B. Hayes. Louisiana's vote was counted for Hayes. Test it by the touchstone of the law.

Under that section of the Constitution which says that "each State shall appoint in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct" her electors, Louisiana had the power and right to appoint and regulate the manner of such appointment.

By her legislative regulation passed in 1869, she has said that her people should, on the 7th of November, deposit their ballots. She further provided that a simple majority of these ballots should not appoint, but that a majority of ballots deposited by voters as an act of their own free will and choice, and free from fraud and intimidation shall appoint, and that a State tribunal consisting of returning officers shall select the ballots of this class and compute the majority and see for whom it has been cast, and reject the ballots of all voting places where there has been fraud and violence sufficient to affect the result, and to this end are vested with discretionary power, and it is made their duty by an oath of office to so select the votes and ascertain the result. This law stands unrepealed. So said their Supreme Court. (See Louis. 13 Rep., pages 10-11). The persons thus found to be appointed are to receive their certificates from the Governor.

The Hayes electors were declared appointed. As to whether they were honestly and fairly declared to be appointed people differ. That there was intimidation no impartial mind can deny. As to whether it extended to the degree indicated by the board no one can positively say, for no one positively knows. All have opinions, however, based on party feeling or such facts or statements as are before them.

These electors have discharged the functions of their offices, and the result must stand in law unless the electors are set aside. The electoral commission, which had such power only as Congress possessed conferred upon it, decided that Congress was not, under the law, a competent tribunal to set them aside. Evidently if Congress has the right to revise and set aside the action of the State board it has as much right and power as the board has. What then becomes of the State's right to regulate the manner of appointment and control it. To sustain the contrary, you assume that Congress can count the vote. There you encounter many vexed questions among the learned in constitutional law. Then you must assume that this implies the right to investigate as to what are legal votes, but as legal votes only can come from legal electors, you are brought up suddenly face to face with the interesting constitutional provision giving the State control over this matter, alongside of another that the powers not delegated to Congress in this particular are reserved to the State, or to the people. Nor is the difficulty made any the less by the reflection that many judicial questions are involved in the setting aside of these electors and rights interfered with, resting, to say the least, up on a prima facie foundation when it is a great constitutional maxim, that the three great departments, executive, judicial and legislative, shall be kept separate and not allowed to trespass upon each other. Such would be a loose construction of the constitution.

The speaker quoted from the Democratic platforms in Oregon of 1872, 1874 and 1876, when the Democracy were pledged to a "strict construction" according to powers "expressly granted," etc., in order to prevent even a tendency toward a centralized despotism," and preserve the States "free from the control or interference of the general government."

No opposition to the law of the decision of the commission can be expected from that quarter. Law may be defective, we are none the less controlled by it until we repeal it. He illustrated by referring to the Oregon State law under which hundreds of illegal votes may be cast, and although we may furnish the illegal voter, his vote will stand and count for as much as that of any legal voter, and we cannot help ourselves until we repeal or modify the law.

To-day we congratulate ourselves as a people. For the fifteenth time in our history has a citizen of our republic at the dictate of law, stepped down from his almost regal seat of power, to mingle again with others as a private citizen. To-day we rejoice that at the dictate of law a nation submits to another executive.

Let the principles of unity of law, supremacy of the law, and equality before the law, ever be cherished and regarded by our nation; yet at the same time let this great controversy ever remind us of the importance of securing the hearts of the people by laws enacted in wisdom, entrusted to honest and true officials, and executed in justice.

Between the speeches of Messrs. Scott and George, the band played, with very pleasing effect, "The Red, White and Blue."

GEO. W. YOCUM, ESQ.

Was introduced next by the President. Mr. Yocum was laboring under the effects of a sore throat, and could not speak very loud. However, he soon began to warm up with the subject, and before occupying many minutes was dealing pretty hot shot in the serried ranks of the "time-honored Democracy." He refrained from bitterness of speech, spoke in conciliatory terms of the opposite party, but in a good-natured way, gave them some capital hits. His remarks were very brief, but to the point, and received by the audience with demonstrations of approval.

MR. O. P. MASON

Came next on the list. That gentleman spoke only a few minutes. His remarks were excellent, and elicited great mirth and enthusiasm. The chairman announced that, President Hayes' inaugural address would now be read, which announcement was received with tremendous applause.

W. LAIR HILL, ESQ.,

Editor of the OREGONIAN, was introduced to the audience, and proceeded to read in a clear and distinct tone of voice the address of the President from proof-sheets furnished by this office. The reading occupied about 25 minutes and was listened to with, undivided, and at times with almost breathless attention. At various points the reading was interrupted by tumultuous manifestations of approval of the sentiments expressed by the new chief magistrate of this nation.

DR. T. J. SLOAN

Was introduced at the conclusion of the reading, and proceeded to make one of his characteristic speeches, which it is wholly needless to add, provoked the most extravagant merriment, and did not fail to please every one and send the immense concourse of citizens away in the best possible state of mind.

HON. R. WILLIAMS

Was announced as one of the speakers of the evening, but did not appear on the stage. Mr. Williams came for the purpose of speaking, but early in the evening was seized with a severe headache, and unable to respond to the loud and repeated calls made for him.

Hon. Rufus Mallory and ex-Governor A. C. Gibbs were both announced to address the meeting, but these gentlemen were unavoidably absent from the city.

At a late hour the meeting adjourned. Without exaggeration, the meeting last evening can be characterized as one of the largest and most enthusiastic held in Portland for years.

THE COURTS.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT—DEADY, J.

MONDAY March 5.

U. S. vs Virgil S. Eggleston et al.; judgment for plaintiff.

U. S. vs Geo. H. Abbott et al.; findings by the court for plaintiff, and judgment to be entered in accordance therewith.

O. & W. Trust Investment Company vs Edwin Russell et al.; decree against Edwin Russell in pursuance of stipulation.

W. T. Wythe vs City of Salem; order vacating the order heretofore made setting this cause for trial, and order setting same for trial on 22d inst.

U. S. vs Eldridge and others; defendant had leave to amend answer by striking out the word "Interior" and inserting the word "Treasury;" and, by consent, the motion to strike out part of answer is overruled and plaintiff has leave to file a demurrer to said answer, and hearing on same is set for Monday next.

W. J. Sullivan vs Peter Bonin et al.; cause place on docket and set for trial on 12th inst. Court adjourned until next Monday.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—REGULAR TERM.

Court met and adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock A. M.

STATE CIRCUIT COURT—SHATTUCK, J.

Musgrove vs Parson and Mason; motion for judgment overruled; motion that reply remain on file.

LeGrande and Harding vs C. M. Carter et al.; decree.

Wm. Gatton vs James Loomis; motion to amend the record overruled.

John Catlin vs James Loomis; same proceedings.

Jacob Sohmm vs Wm. Wascher; referred to J. C. Moreland.

Joseph Buclitel vs DeLashmutt & Oatman; motion for verdict on the special verdict; also, motion on the general verdict argued and submitted.

Goldsmith & Loewenberg vs The Revenue Cutter; motion for a new trial argued and submitted.

Daniel Magher, native of Ireland, admitted to citizenship.

DeLashmutt & Oatman vs Thomas Connell, et al.; motion of the appointment of a receiver argued and submitted.

Adjourned until to-morrow at 9 o'clock A.M.

COUNTY COURT—WOODWARD, J.—WOODWARD AND KELLY, COMMISSIONERS

LAW.

James Moore vs C. W. Royal; judgment for plaintiff in default of answer.

J. Sedlak vs M. Polany; cause set for trial to-morrow (Tuesday) at 2 o'clock P. M.

PROBATE.

In the matter of the estate of Adolph Jordan, deceased; continued until to-morrow.

In the matter of the estate of John Staeven, deceased; final account filed; order that citation issue, and that the hearing of objections be set for Saturday, 14th of April, 1877, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Court adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

NEW DISCOVERY IN GILDING.—Victor Volney's gilt frames last you your lifetime. They are durable, they are beautiful, they are the best. You can wash them with sponge and water. Samples on exhibition. Old frames can be regilt as good as new. Corner Third and Morrison streets, Portland, Oregon.

J. K. Gill & Co. have a large shipment of New Books, Stationery and Novelties on the incoming steamer—direct from New York.

Afternoon school at Progress Hall for children. All those holding card of invitation to the Sorees will be admitted. Good music.

Fabre can't sing, but he can get up a capital meal at any time.

The steamer Elder brought quite an assortment of goods for Beck & Walcman, which the firm will display later in the week. They have a fine stock of goods for men and boys.

Masquerade suits and trimmings, at J. Harris & Son's.

To be beautiful, graceful, healthful and comfortable, wear Dr. Warner's corset. Third street near Morrison.

For ladies' corsets at low prices go to the Emporium of Fashion.

Worsted reduced to fifteen cents per ounce at Mrs. Charles Tichnor's.

Mrs. B. A. Owens, M.D., Office and residence, east side First street, between Yamhill and Taylor. Special attention given to Women and Children complaints. Also gives Medicated Vapor Baths, combined with Electricity, in treating Rheumatism and Chronic Diseases.

Dr. Halpruner's RHEUMATIC LINIMENT is a sure cure for RHEUMATISM, SORE THROAT, ACHES, PAINS, CHILBLAINS, etc. It can be had at the Doctor's office until he has it ready for the market. The Doctor will send a bottle by express, or a box of his Salve by postoffice. Price, 50 cents each, expressage extra.

For good kid gauntlets at $1 a pair, go to the Emporium of Fashion.

All depends on Oregon and the lunches served by Barnes at Central Market.

Captains and pilots will note the fact that Peter Wilhelm has fitted up two rooms for their especial use at the Fountain, corner Ash and First streets. Number of English papers on file, including the London Daily Shipping and Mercantile Gazette.

The Medical Institute of Dr. W. L. Adams, corner of First and Salmon streets, will be removed to Hood river in a few months. Till then chronic diseases of men and women will be treated in Portland as usual. An accomplished lady assistant to give baths to ladies and assist in their treatment always in the office.

FINNEN'S HAVANA CIGAR STORE, Opposite Strowbridge's Block, has on hand and for sale a large assortment of fine Cigars, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, the best, cheapest, and largest assortment in the city. Call, judge for yourself, and become need that I give more satisfaction for your money than any other retail store here. 98 FIRST STREET.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Our correspondent at Salem sends the following under date of March 5th:

A. B. Crossman will be a passenger on the outgoing steamer for San Francisco.

E. A. Thatcher, assistant P. M. will leave for Eastern Oregon on Wednesday next.

Syl. C. Simpson, Esq., has assumed the duties of private secretary to Gov. Chadwick. The appointment has given very general satisfaction.

The Donkey Club of this city held one of their pleasant reunions on Saturday evening last, at the house of Sam. W. Church, a number of their friends participating.

Prof. C. F. Kizur of the blind school having resigned that position, Mrs E. J. Dawne of this city has been appointed to fill the vacancy. Mr. Kizur will leave for the East on the next steamer.

The Republicans will jubilate somewhat this evening over the final result of the Presidential question. National salutes, bonfires, fireworks, public speaking, etc. will be included in the programme.

Dr. A. M. Belt of this city, has been appointed visiting physician of the Institute for the Blind and the school for Deaf Mutes, and Dr. Jas. A. Richardson occupies the same position at the penitentiary.

M. N. Chapman having resigned his position as money order clerk in the Salem postoffice, Bliss D. Rickey has received the appointment while Sam. W. Church assumes the position of mailing clerk. Mr. Chapman will occupy a desk in the office of county clerk.

Jos. Hoyt, Esq., who for several days past has been lying very low with the heart disease and dropsy combined, is we are pleased to announce, somewhat better, and strong hopes are entertained of his recovery. Dr. R. B. Wilson of Portland, Hall, Reynolds and Belt of this city, are the consulting and attending physicians.

Hayes has been inaugurated and business will brighten up. Try a lunch at Barnes'.

Portland Steam Scouring Mills Scour and renap Blankets; scour and repick Mattresses; scour Ply and Ingrain Carpets; Brussels Carpets threshed, cleansed and spots removed. Leave orders at Weeks & Morgan's and Powers' Furniture Store.

The Bonanza mine-owners claim new developments, but will not let the public know. The proprietors of Noble Whisky favor a different plan, and having a good thing, don't object to giving it to the public.

GEO. H. CHANCE. J. WELCH.
CHANCE & WELCH,
Dentists,
Office—FIRST STREET,
(Odd Fellows' Temple.)

OMNES PROSINT.
W. P. PFUNDER,
APOTHECARY & CHEMIST,
Ankeny's New Market Theater Block
Portland, Oregon.
Pure Drugs, Chemicals and Medicines.

CHAS. ... SPAY,
Professor of Music,
Teacher of the Piano, Violin, Guitar and Cornet.
Leave orders at SHERMAN & HYDE'S, or at residence, cor. Fourth and Morrison streets.

NOTICE.
The undersigned in taking leave of Portland returns his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage that has been bestowed, and would bespeak for his successors a continuance of the same.
Both DRS. BARKER & NICKLIN, are gentlemen in every way competent and worthy of any confidence that may be placed in them, and as such can conscientiously recommend them to my former friends and patrons.
J. H. HATCH.

The People Want Proof.
There is no medicine prescribed by physicians or sold by druggists, that carries such evidence of its success and superior virtue as BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP for severe Coughs, Colds settled on the breast, Consumption, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs. A proof of that fact is that any person afflicted, can get a Sample Bottle for 10 cents and try its superior effect before buying the regular size at 75 cents. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderful cures are astonishing everyone that use it. Three doses will relieve any case. Try it. Agents, Crane & Brigham, Wholesale Druggists, San Francisco.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

SOL'S RESTAURANT!
The best on the Pacific Coast.
FIRST STREET, NEAR STARK.
Whatever Delicacies the market affords will be found at this place. Ladies will find it the most convenient place to lunch while out shopping, where they will have the most polite attention.

Chateau Versailles.
FROM MONDAY, THE 26TH OF THIS MONTH I am prepared to take Boarders by the MONTH, WEEK OR DAY.
Hoping to have success in patronage to induce me to provide the best the market affords, and my best ability to satisfy my customers, I am, Ladies and Gentlemen, your best Caterer.
FRAN & FABRE,
Second street, bet. Morrison and Yamhill.
Private Rooms for Families, Ladies and Gentlemen.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,
Cor. Front and Morrison Sts.,
GEORGE COGGAN, ... PROPRIETOR.
I have taken charge of the RESTAURANT connected with this popular Hotel, and it will hereafter be conducted in connection with the House. The DINING ROOM, located on the ground floor, is under the supervision of an experienced CATERER. The tables will be supplied with the best the market affords.
The ST. CHARLES being the only first class fire proof hotel in the city, SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS will be given to guests and rooms furnished single or in suits at prices ranging from $1 to $2.50 per day with board. FREE COACH runs between the Hotel and all trains and boats.

MORTON HOUSE,
Cor. C & First Sts., Portland.
This House is a Fire-Proof Brick, Newly Furnished with the best Spring Beds.
RATES OF BOARD:
Board and Lodging, per week....$3 to $6 00
Per day.................$1 00
Single Meals.........25c | Lodging...25c to 50c
Free Coach to and from the House.
P. NORTON, Proprietor.
Formerly of the Portland Hotel.

SPECIAL NOTICE!
OCCIDENTAL HOTEL.
ON AND AFTER THIS DATE THE Restaurant connected with this House will be conducted by the Proprietors.
Nothing will be left undone to make guests feel at home, and by strict attention to business we hope to continue the very liberal patronage, heretofore bestowed on this popular House.
Free Coach to and from the House.
S. D. SMITH & THOMAS SMITH, Proprietors.

REMOVED
To FIRST STREET opposite Odd Fellows' Hall,
WILSRON & VAUTIER'S
PIONEER CHOP HOUSE.
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.
THE BEST THE MARKET AFFORDS.
Private Rooms for Ladies, Gentlemen or Parties. Orders out of the house promptly attended to.

METROPOLIS HOTEL.
Corner First and Main Streets.
THE UNDERSIGNED, FORMERLY OF THE Multnomah House, having repainted and refurnished the above named Hotel, is now ready to accommodate the public in a satisfactory manner at the following rates:
Board and Lodging, per week......$5 50
Board per week.....................4 50
Board and Lodging, per day.........1 00
The Table will always be supplied with the best the market affords.
JOHN SCHADE, Proprietor.

PALACE HOTEL,
SAN FRANCISCO.
GRADUATED PRICES.
Rooms with Board $3 per Day
Rooms with Board $... per Day
Rooms without Board $1 per Day
And Upwards.
Warren Leland, Lessee.
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GEO. A. RAYMOND. WM. R. WILSHIRE,
Late with Hall's Safe and Lock Co.

MACNEALE & URBAN'S SAFES
With Patent Inside Bolt Work and Hinged Cap—without which no Safe is complete.

Bank Vault Doors, Burglar Proof Safes, for County Treasurers, Locks, &c., &c.
We DO NOT claim to make CHEAP Safes, but we DO claim to make the BEST, and we do claim that even our FIRE-PROOF SAFES cannot be burglarized in five minutes' time—and moreover we do claim our ability to demonstrate these facts conclusively.
We make a SAFE especially adapted to the use of STEAMBOATS without any fire proof filling, thus giving much more inside room. Safe has either COMBINATION or KEY LOCK. The attention of STEAMBOAT MEN is called to this SAFE.
"We have on hand a number of Hall's Safes (new) direct from factory of HALL'S SAFE & LOCK CO., that we will sell at a liberal discount from their prices."
OLD SAFES TAKEN IN EXCHANGE AND FOR SALE.
AGENTS FOR THE YALE TIME LOCK.
For prices, testimonials, &c., write to
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BUFFALO SCALE CO., of Buffalo, N. Y.
Platform, Counter, Grain, Stock and Hay Scales.
Have Patent COMBINATION-BEAM, the latest and best thing out—dispenses with the use of weights entirely—and has only to be seen to be appreciated.
...OCKER'S MONEY ALARM TILLS.
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RAYMOND & WILSHIRE,
105 and 107 California street, San Francisco.
Or, KNAPP, BURRELL & CO., Portland, Oregon.

A. E. FRANKS,
AGENT FOR
THE WORLD-RENOWNED "WEBER"
And other Pianos and Organs.
Address P. O. Box 285.

1877. 1877.
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WALTER BROTHERS,
NEW GOODS
Wa... invite attention to their Large and Complete Stock of
Carpets, Oil Cloths, Paper Hangings, Upholstery Goods
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WHICH THEY OFFER AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
92 and 94 First Street, Portland, Oregon.

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... Front Street, between Harrison and Hall,
In Fireproof Building formerly occupied by the Oregon Iron Works Company.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Steam Engines, Saw Mill, Grist Mill and Quartz Machinery, Iron and Brass Castings, Forgings and Pattern Making.
MACHINERY of all kinds made to order on short notice.

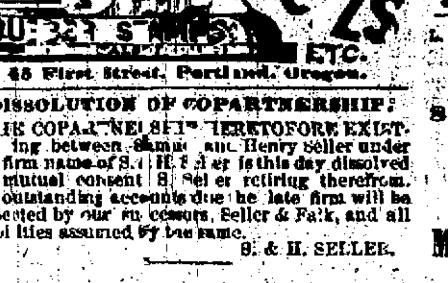
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Incorporated September 14, 1865.
CORNER OF NORTH FRONT AND "E" STREETS.
P. FITTBOGEN, Secretary. ...R. THOMPSON, President. ...PETER TAYLOR, Vice President.
Iron and Brass Founders, Boiler Makers, General Machinists And Engine Builders.
MANUFACTURE AND HAVE FOR SALE
High and Low Pressure Marine and Stationary ENGINES and BOILERS; Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Quartz, Mining and Agricultural Machinery.
Agents for the Celebrated MOORE & PARKER WATER WHEEL, cheaper than any first class Wheel.
REPAIRING OF MACHINERY AND BOILERS promptly attended to and executed with neatness and dispatch.
THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF PATTERNS North of San Francisco. No charge for the use of them.
Agents for Knowles' Patent Steam Pump, the best in use. Also, Agents for the ... Preparation for the Prevention and Removal of Boiler Scale.
DeGroot's Ornamental Iron Fence; a variety of Beautiful Patterns for Cemeteries, etc. House Castings, &c., &c.
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GOLDSMITH & LOEWENBERG,
... and 34 Front Street, S. & T. ... Portland,
Importers and Dealers in

STOVES, RANGES AND METALS,
Tinsmith's & Plumber's Stock. Lead & Iron Pipe
FORCE AND LIFT PUMPS,
HYDRAULIC RAMS, INDIA RUBBER HOSE,
House Furnishing Hardware,
BIRD CAGES AND WIRE GOODS,
Water Coolers. Ice Cream Freezers.
And the Excelsior Metallic Refrigerator.

JOHN W. GILBERT,
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IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Boots and Shoes, Shoe Findings, Harness,
SKIRTING, BELTING and LACE LEATHER,
French and American Calf Skins, Upper and Sole Leather, Morocco, Linings, Etc.
HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR HIDES AND FURS.

WAKELEE'S
BATH for SHEEP.
THE MOST RELIABLE APPLICATION for THE destruction of parasites affecting the fleece, and for the prevention and cure of Foot Rot, Scab, etc., etc.
FOR SALE BY
T. A. DAVIS & CO.
71 Front Street, Portland.
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45 First Street, Portland, Oregon.

EVERDING & BEEBE,
Commission Merchants,
EXPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
... OF ALL KINDS ...
STAPLE GROCERIES,
FIRE BRICK and FIRE CLAY,
GRAIN SACKS & TWINE
NO. 27 FRONT ST.,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between Samuel and Henry Seller under the firm name of S. & H. Seller is this day dissolved by mutual consent. S. Seller retiring therefrom. All outstanding accounts due the late firm will be collected by our successors, Seller & Falk, and all liabilities assumed by the same.
S. & H. SELLER.

We have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name and style of SELLER & FALK, for the purpose of continuing the business, heretofore carried on by S. & H. Seller. Thanking our numerous customers for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon the late firm we respectfully solicit a continuation of the same.
HENRY SELLER,
SIGMUND FALK.
Harrisburg, Feb. 13, 1877. fe20d2w

DISSOLUTION.
THE PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN THE UNDERSIGNED under the firm of Pearson & Strand, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. C. F. Pearson collects and settles the debts of the late firm.
C. F. PEARSON,
L. STRAND.
Portland, Feb. 26, 1877. mid2w

L. HEXTER. L. MAY.
HEXTER & MAY
Have just opened at
88, 90 and 92 FRONT ST.,
An Entire New and Large Stock of
TINWARE,
Metals, Stoves and Ranges,
TINNERS' STOCK & TOOLS,
Japanned Ware, House Furnish'g Goods
Special Orders Promptly Executed.

F. SEELIG. F. ZIMMERMAN.
K. SEELIG & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
WINES AND LIQUORS!
IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC CIGARS!
S. W. corner Second and Morrison streets
Sole Agents for P. Vollmer's Old Kentucky Bourbon.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

The [illegible] Oregon[illegible]

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 6, 1877.

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THE GREEN AND THE BLUE.

It is a striking illustration of the perversity of human nature that no sooner does some man invent something for the benefit of mankind, than some other person proceeds to invent a counterpoising evil. Thus the invention of iron armor for vessels stimulated the invention of monstrous guns to smash it; and the discovery of the beneficent lightning rod was followed by the invention of the peculiar atrocities practiced by lightning rod men. There is no rose without a certain amount of thorns, no home without taxes, no useful invention without its antidote. Gen. Pleasonton has just taught us that blue glass is a cure for every ill, and while we are yet felicitating ourselves upon his discovery, a perverse Frenchman announces the discovery that green glass is a sure and deadly poison. The good that may be secured by the use of blue glass will be more than counterbalanced by the evils that will be inflicted through the medium of green glass. Pleasonton may save his scores, but the Frenchman will assassinate his hundreds.

M. Bert, the Frenchman in question, had no sooner learned that light passing through blue glass calms the mind and strengthens the body than he began to experiment with glass of other colors. He found that plants submitted to the influence of green light soon wilted and died. The poison which slew them seemed to exercise a strange fascination over them, for they turned their leaves toward the fatal green glass with far more eagerness than they displayed when blue glass was set before them. The simple cabbage, the gentle asparagus and the stalwart gooseberry were alike in this morbid thirst for green light, and they drank in its deadly rays until they sank forever into dishonored pots.

This discovery explains very clearly the in[illegible] influence of green wall-paper. Hitherto chemists have asserted that green paper contains arsenic, and that the arsenic is the cause of the unpleasant symptoms developed in those who reside in green papered rooms. We now know that the green color, and not the arsenic, is at fault. The rays of light striking upon the paper are tinged with green before they have time to rebound upon the occupants of the room, and thus the latter continually absorb the poisonous green light until their health and spirits give way.

Similarly, we can now understand why the typical villain of romance and the stage is represented as wearing green glasses. For ages mankind has mistaken the cause for the effect. Men do not wear green glasses because they are depraved, but they become depraved by wearing green glasses. It is frightful to think of the number of innocent and well-meaning men who, having adopted green glasses with a mistaken belief that they would thereby be benefited, have poisoned their bodies, perverted their minds, and warped their whole moral natures. What green glasses have done for men, green veils have done for women. In former years, when green veils were fashionable, our women were notoriously delicate and sickly. Now that blue veils have become popular, American women are beginning to rival their English sisters in vigor of constitution and ability to walk miles in thick shoes. Obviously, the green light filtered through the green veils was the real source of the physical weakness formerly the reproach of American women, and the inventor of the blue veil was an unconscious but potent philanthropist. Who can tell to what extent the evils of intemperance are due to the effect of green glass bottles upon the wine and ardent spirits which they inclose? How much of the treachery of fallen human nature is due to the green eyes with which cats are fitted, and may not the popular conception of jealousy as a "green-eyed monster" be an unconscious recognition of the fact that, in proportion as a man sees things in a green light, he becomes a prey to jealousy and all other evil passions? The green flag excites rage and violence in the average Englishman, and green apples develop the most unholy impulses of the juvenile stomach. Mr. Bert's discovery explains all these otherwise unaccountable facts, and finds in them the consistent manifestation of an inexorable law of nature.

In publishing this discovery, M. Bert has placed a dangerous weapon in the hands of unprincipled men. The wretch who does not appreciate his wife's mother will present her with a green silk dress and a green parasol, and convince her that her complexion will suffer unless she wears a green veil. If she is an unusually vigorous old lady and her constitution withstands the effect of the poison in moderate doses, he will put green curtains in her room, and so finish her at once. The wicked husband, instead of coarsely shooting his wife, or sweetening her coffee with arsenic, will wear large waistcoat buttons of polished green glass, and by them reflect rays of poisoned light upon his unconscious victim as she sits at the other end of the table. The assassin will safely smite his enemy at noonday, by concentrating upon his nervous centres rays that have passed through a small green prism, and the colored voter will be intimidated to an unprecedented extent by ruthless Democrats, who will lure him to crush gigantic green cheeses with his unsuspecting head, and to thereby poison his mind against his true political friends. Crimes like these will be easy of perpetration, and the criminals will be almost certain to escape punishment. M. Bert may not have foreseen all this, but that fact—if it be a fact—does not excuse him. A man has no right to make reckless discoveries, and before M. Bert published the record of his cabbage-killing experiment he should have reflected upon the terrible consequences which it will inevitably entail.

MARSHAL MACMAHON AND HIS WIFE.

The marechale is a very busy and a very devout lady. She is to be seen at all the important church ceremonies. The other day she gave the Bishop of Versailles a miter encompassed by a river of diamonds for his "silver wedding," the anniversary of the twenty-fifth year of his episcopate. Republican tongues are very wicked about this and the general devotion of the marechale to the church. Of course she is in the hands of the Jesuits, and the Marshal, being somewhat uxorious for a Frenchman, is in their hands also. Hence all kinds of mischief may be expected at any moment. The marechale's strong Legitimist sympathies, and the crowd of rustling visitors who come to the sumptuously-tapestried antechamber beyond to pay their respects to "the First Lady of the Republic," leaving equipages covered with heraldic glories below, deepen the Republican mistrust. Of the Marshal's loyalty to his late Imperial master men speak in whispers, with anger in their eyes. The marechale is a very benevolent lady, who takes real interest in her poor, and is an active manager and correspondent, as her well-covered desk, substantial ebony inkstand and gum-pot testify. Her sitting-room is also a work-room. The dominant piece of furniture is a substantial writing-table, it for a busy Secretary of State, at which she conducts the correspondence of the *œuvres* and funds of which she is president and patron, with a vigor almost equal to that of the august exile for whose dowager days this magnificent suite of rooms was designed. The card-table and sofa, beside the bureau, are for the *ecarte*, which husband and wife quietly play together when an evening at home and without visitors can be snatched.

The marshal is not a studious man, but a soldier and a sportsman, who takes lightly and gayly to amusements, enjoys billiards and his pipe with his children about him, and is content over a game at cards with his wife afterward. The private rooms include a handsome family dining-room (enriched with animal pieces by Desportes), and a further room the walls of which are broad landscapes that gave it wonderful air and space, where the family like their coffee. The official home of the Marshal-President of the republic is, in short, a stately palace, but made homelike by the children who range through it—who, by the way, talk English as homage to their sire's descent, and who affect a Scotch bonne. It is quite apart from the ceremonial hall below, where the illustrious billiard player of the premier, his pipe laid aside, clatters to the vestibule, his breast ablaze with orders, to receive his imperial highness or his majesty.—*London World.*

THE OUTLOOK.

[From the Harrisburg Nucleus.]

Amidst the hum of political excitement that pervades the country, spring comes knocking for admission, dressed in vernal robes of beauty, and bearing upon her bosom substantial tokens of prosperity to the worthy husbandman. There is at present date a wider breadth of soil plowed, awaiting the seed of the harvest, than at any other period in the *History of Oregon.* All classes of business feeling the depression of presidential controversy, at the prospect of a speedy adjustment of national difficulties, are looking up, and undoubtedly the spring of '77 will long be remembered as the millenial dawn of better times for the American people.

Millions of dollars of capital heretofore locked up by the uncertain contingencies that menaced us will be lavishly poured out into the avenues of trade, giving life and vigor to the paralyzed industries of the country. All classes of business, stimulated by an abundance of capital, will loudly call for the strong arm of the laborer, and he who will, may improve the opportunity to his own advantage.

The present outlook is particularly favorable to the future interests of our young and growing State. Fortunately favored with a generous soil and genial climate, surrounded by mountains of precious metals, awaiting the hand of development, Oregon to-day ranks first as an inviting field for the capitalist and laborer, where hard earned toil is sure to be requited, and the expenditure of capital to meet its reward.

A German recently went to Paris with a genuine Correggio, which he had been unable to sell in his own country for what it was worth. He had a letter of introduction to a German art dealer, who has an excellent reputation in Paris, and one to a rich banker who has a large collection of paintings. He took the picture to the banker and offered to sell it for £2,400, agreeing to deliver it on the following day. In the evening the dealer called and cautioned the banker against buying the picture, as he had discovered it was a copy. The banker accordingly refused to buy the painting, and the German went back to his lodgings cursing his ill luck. While he was brooding over his misfortunes, an English gentleman, who had heard of the Correggio, called to look at it and offered him £5,000 on the spot. The German agreed at once, and the Correggio was soon on its way to Brighton. The art dealer who had cautioned the banker against making the purchase, thinking that he could now have the picture at his own price, called a few days afterward to offer £[illegible]00 for it, but learned to his dismay that his trick had failed, and that the prize was going across the channel.

An Englishman, while passing through Falcon Square, London, saw a man standing on a corner with a bird of beautiful plumage. He asked the price, and was told that he could have it for four shillings. Not having the money with him, he left his watch and chain, worth £9, with the stranger as security while he took the bird and ran home for the money. When he returned he was unable to find the bird fancier, and, to add to his mortification, the bird, which proved to be coarsely painted, died the same day.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Financial.

MONDAY EVENING, March 5, 1877.

Gold in New York, 105.

Legal Tenders in Portland—buying 95; selling 96.

Silver Coin—buying, 93½; selling, 94½.

Coin and Currency Exchange on New York ¾ per cent. premium.

Telegraphic transfers on New York [illegible] per cent premium.

Currency Exchange on San Francisco ¼@¾ per cent. premium.

Coin Exchange on San Francisco ½ per ct. premium.

Gold Bars 800 par.

Home Produce Market.

WHEAT—The market is very quiet and average quotations nominal; Willamette Valley, 1 85@1 87; Walla Walla Valley, $1 80@1 [illegible] per cental.

FLOUR—Quotable, best brands, $5 50@6 00 ₩ bbl.; good outside and country brands, $5 25@5 [illegible]; fine and superfine, $4 75@5 00.

OATS—Choice, 45@47½; feed, 5[illegible]@55.

POTATOES—Dull at 35@40c per bushel.

ONIONS—As to quality, $1 50@1 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

HAY—Choice timothy, baled, 15@$16; loose, $14 @15.

LARD—Oregon made, fresh, in tins, 12@13c ₩ b; in kegs, 10@12½.

DRIED PLUMS—With pits, 4@5c; pitless, 12½ @14c ₩ b.

DRIED APPLES—In sacks 5c, kegs 6c ₩ b.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Butter, solid, 12½@20c ₩ b; brine, 22@25c; roll, 30c; fancy dairy, 30@35c; cheese, quotable at 15@16c ₩ b. Market dull.

BACON—Market well supplied at 2@13c for sides; 12@14c for hams, and 8½@10½c for shoulders.

CHICKENS—Market well supplied at $2 50@3 50 per dozen, according to quality.

EGGS—There is a moderate demand at 18c per dozen.

FRESH MEATS—Beef, dressed, 4@5c ₩ b; on foot, 2@2½c; dressed hogs, 6@6½c ₩ b; mutton sheep $2@2 50 ₩ head.

BARLEY—Choice brewing, $1 20@1 25; feed, $1 15 @1 20 ₩ cwt.

MILL FEED—Bran, $18@20 ₩ ton; shorts, $22 50 @25; chop, middlings, etc., $27 50@30; oil cake meal, $37 50.

HOPS—Quotable at 17@18c.

HIDES AND FURS—We quote best selected hides at 14c ₩ b; culls, ⅓ off; green, salted, 4@5c; elk, 10 @12c ₩ b; deer, 16@25c ₩ b for dried, and 50@75c each, green; mink skins, $1-50 each; otter, $1@5 each; beaver, 75@$1 25 ₩ b.

Shipping Intelligence.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4.—Arrived—Bktn R. K. Ham, Port Blakely; schr Jennie Stella, Coos Bay; schr Nevada, Coos Bay; str Arcata, Coos Bay; ship Lagonda, Philadelphia; ship St. John, New York; str Dakota, Victoria.

Sailed—Ship Washington Libbey, Seattle; bk David Hoadley, Port Gamble; ship Shirley, Tacoma; Br bk Shun Lee, Queenstown; Br bk Tenby Castle Liverpool; Br ship City of Calcutta, Queenstown; schr Thos. D. Harrison, Burrard Inlet; Br bk Thos. Bell, Queenstown; str City of Tokio, Hongkong; str City of Sydney, Sydney; bk Cassandra Adams, Nanaimo.

Liverpool Grain Market.

LIVERPOOL, March 5.—Receipts of wheat for the past week from Atlantic ports, 6,500 quarters; Pacific ports, 31,000; other sources, 2,100. Receipts of corn, 23,250 quarters.

K. of P.—EXCELSIOR LODGE No. 1,

MEETS EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING, AT 7½ o'clock, in Castle Hall, corner of First and Taylor streets. Members of Sister Lodges and sojourning brethren are cordially invited to attend. ARTHUR WILSON, C. C. HY. DOBINSON, K. of R. and S. [illegible]

There are probably a hundred or more persons in this and neighboring towns, who daily suffer from the distressing effects of kidney troubles, who do not know that *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* is almost a certain cure. In severe cases, great relief may be obtained, if not a perfect cure.

We notice that the Agricultural papers all over the country recommend the use of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders.—Exchange.*

Farmers and others in this section have long known and appreciated the advantage of these powders over all others.

A Monument

As big as the grand Pyramid might be built of the teeth that have been ruined by neglect. Shall this thing go on in face of the great fact that SOZODONT is a certain preservative of dental decay?

AGENTS FOR THE OREGONIAN.

Oregon.

Cyrus Smith	Amity	H. W. Hill	Lafayette
Thos. Smith	Auburn	J. L. Kelty	Lafayette
S. E. Young	Albany	S. L. Claughton	Lebanon
J. M. McCall	Ashland	A. Wing	Lewisville
I. W. Case	Astoria	Abrams & Co	Lincoln
E. C. Holden	"	W. A. Croxton	Looking Glass
Stephen Smith	Aurora		
G. H. Treacy	Baker City	B. P. Quivey	Linkville
McGrew & Co	Bethel	W. Saunders	Marshfield
W. R. Kirk	Brownsville	H. Newman	Miller's
G. Green	Brooks	W. P. Crow	Milton
J. W. Hobart	Buena Vista	R. H. Todd	McMinnville
G. A. Cone, Sr	Butteville	John Spencer	"
S. Handsaker	Dexter	Ira Moody	Molalla
W. Carl	Carlton	L. F. Shipley	Monroe
R. McNutt	Cornelius	F. M. Gabbert	Myrtle Creek
J. T. Gilfry, P. M	Cresswell		
G. W. Riddle	Canyonville	William Moreland	Needy
Knight Bros	Canby	Chas. Pelland	Newellsville
W. A. Mills	Clackamas	Post Master	Oakland
H. Rust	Clarksville	J. M. Bacon	Oregon City
E. W. Conyers	Clatskanie	Lot Livermore	Pendleton
W. B. Clarke	Cole's Valley	Davis Bros	Peoria
F. A. Chenoweth	Corvallis	J. W. McGrew	Perrydale
Thos Graham	Corvallis	Shipley & Hinkle	Philomath
D. G. Overholt	Canyon City		
Lurch Bros	Cottage Grove	M. M. Bates	Port Orford
G. C. Litchfield	Grand Ronde	D. E. Thomas	Prineville
		H. C. Stanton	Roseburg
Cris Taylor	Dayton	Dean Blanchard	Rainier
J. D. Lee	Dallas	V. Colvig	Rock Point
Waldron Bros	Dalles City	J. W. Crawford	Salem
J. W. Krewson, P. M	Drain	A. G. Hovey	Springfield
M. Riley	Ellensburg	D. P. Mason	Scio
D. Morse, Jr	Empire City	W. E. Palmer	Scottsburg
T. G. Hendricks	Eugene	A. Wheeler	Shedds
H. A. Breyman	Fairfield	J. B. Morris	Sheridan
I. H. Butler	Gardner	A. L. Saylor, P. M	"
W. Sowlby	Forest Grove	J. M. Brown	Silverton
S. L. Gaines	Gervais	W. W. Ross	Sparta
J. J. Fowler	Glencoe	S. D. McCauley	Stayton
J. R. Pierce	Greenville	Geo. McBride	St. Helens
W. P. Smith	Halsey	J. C. Patterson	St. Paul
Riley Cave	Hillsboro	T. J. Beard, P. M	Tangent
Smith, Brasfield & Co.	Harrisburg	G. W. Miller	Tillamook
		E. McKinney	Turners
A. B. Gleason	Hubbard's	Jas. H. Koontz	Umatilla
S. & J. Handsaker	Goshen	G. Wright & Son	Union
W. L. Hedgkin	Independence	J. L. Davis	W. Chehalem
N. Langell	Jacksonville	M. B. Hendricks	Wheatland
Smith, Brasfield & Co.	Junction City	Hedges & Son	Woodburn
J. W. Roland	Jefferson	A. C. Pettys	Willow Forks
H. Woodcock	Kerbyville	O. E. Tracy	Yoncalla

Washington Territory.

Chas. Brady	Bruceport	Postmaster	Port Towns'nd
H. Miles	Chehalis	A. Walters	Tacoma
H. Howe	Cowlitz	G. F. Orchard,	New Tacoma
G. J. Hogue, P. M	Claquato		
J. C. Davenport	Colfax	W. F. Taylor	San Juan
N. Day	Dayton	Wm. Pumphrey	Seattle
T. Johnson	Goldendale	E. Harmon	Steilacoom
H. C. Comegys	Kalama	L. Meeker	Pioneer
M. P. Callender	Knappton	E. F. Eddings	Vancouver
J. S. Conner	La Conner	J. B. Lewis	Walla Walla
Miller & Co	Lewis River	W. N. Smith	Waitsburg
Crosby & Lowe	Olympia	Jos. Schanno	Yakima
Stephen Shobert	Union Ridge, W. T.	J. Crellin, & Co.	Oysterville
		E. J. Ford	Ilwaco

LIST OF POST-OFFICES.

OREGON.

Baker Co. Auburn, *Baker City, Clarksville, Express Ranch, Eldorado, Humboldt Basin, Jordan Valley, Marysville, Rye Valley, Stone, Sumter, North Powder, Wingville.

Benton. Alsea Valley, Drift Creek, Collins, *Corvallis, King's Valley, Little Elk, Monroe, Newport, Newton, Oneatta, Philomath, Summit, Toledo, Yaquina.

Clackamas. Canby, Clackamas, Damascus, Eagle Creek, Glad Tidings, Highland, Molalla, Milwaukie, Needy, New Era, Norton, *Oregon City, Oswego, Ridge Point, Sandy, Springwater, Union Mills, Viola, Zion.

Clatsop. *Astoria, Clifton, Fort Clatsop, Jewell, Knappa, Olney, Skipanon, Seaside House, Westport.

Coos. Central City, Coaledo, Coquille, Coos City, Dora, Empire City, Enchant'd Prairie, Fairview, Hermansville, Iowa Slough, *Marshfield, Norway, Oit, Randolph, Sitkum, Sumner, Utter City.

Columbia. Columbia City, Clatskanie, Marshland, Quion, Rainier, Riverside, St. Helens, Scappoose.

Curry. Chetcoe, Ellensburg, Port Orford.

Douglas. Camas Valley, Cleveland, Cole's Valley, Comstock, N. Canyonville, Drain, Elkton, Galesville, Gardiner, Kellogg, Looking Glass, Myrtle Creek, *Oakland, *Roseburg, Scottsburg, Ten Mile, Umpqua City, Wilbur, Yoncalla.

Grant. Alvord, *Canyon City, Camp Watson, Camp Harney, Dayville, Monument, Prairie City, Penola.

Jackson. Applegate, *Ashland Mills, Barren, Brownsborough, Central Point, Eagle Point, Grant's Pass, *Jacksonville, Phoenix, Rock Point, Sam's Valley, Willow Springs, Woodville.

Josephine. Kirby, Leland, Slate Creek, Waldo, Murphy.

Lane. Belknap Springs, Cottage Grove, Camp Creek, Cartwright's, Chesher, Crow, Dexter, *Eugene City, Franklin, Gate Creek, Goshen, Irving, Isabel, Junction, Long Tom, Mohawk, McKenzie Bridge, Pleasant Hill, Siuslaw, Spencer Creek, Springfield, Trent, Wallerville, Willamette Forks.

Lake. Antler, Bonanza, Chewaukan, Dairy, Drew's Valley, Goose Lake, Linkville, Langell Valley, Merganzer, Silver Lake, Sprague River, Summer, Tule Lake, White Hall, Yainax.

Linn. *Albany, B[illegible] Prairie, *Brownsville, Crawfordsville, Fox Valley, Waterloo, *Harrisburg, Halsey, Jordan, Lebanon, Miller, Mount Pleasant, Peoria, Pine, Scio, Soda Stone, Shedd's, Sodaville, Sweethome, Tangent.

Marion. Aurora, Aumsville, Butteville, Butte Creek, Fairfield, Gervais, Howell Prairie, Hubbard's, Jefferson, Marion, Moulton, Newellsville, *Salem, Silverton, Stayton, St. Paul, Sublimity, Turner, Woodburn.

Multnomah. Albina, East Portland, Pleasant Home, *Portland, Powell's Valley, Rooster Rock, Sauvies Island, St. Johns, Willam'te Slough.

Polk. Bethel, Buena Vista, *Dallas, Eola, Elk Horn, Grand Ronde, Independence, Lincoln, Lewisville, Monmouth, Perrydale, Rickreall, Zena.

Tillamook. Kilchis, Nehalem, Nestockton, Tillamook.

Umatilla. Butter Creek, Heppner, Lena, Milton, Midway, Pilot Rock, Pendleton, *Umatilla, Weston, Willow Forks.

Union. Cove, Island City, *La Grande, Orodell, Sparta, Sand Ridge, Prairie Creek, Pritchard, Summerville, Union, Wallowa.

Wasco. Antelope, Lake Oven, Camp Polk, Bridge Creek, Deschutes, Fossil, Hood River, Olex, Prineville, Mitchell, Mt. Hood, Pine Creek, Spring Valley, Scotts, Spanish Hollow, *The Dalles, Upper Ochoco, Warm Springs, Willoughby.

Washington. Beaverton, Cedar Mill, Cornelius, Dilley, *Forest Grove, Gale's Creek, Gaston, Glencoe, Greenville, Hillsboro, Middleton, Mountain Dale, Sholl's Ferry, Taylor's Ferry, Tualatin, West Union.

Yamhill. Amity, Bellevue, Carleton, Dayton, *Lafayette, *McMinnville, North Yamhill, St. Joe, Sheridan, West Chehalem, Wheatland, Newberg.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Clallam Co. Neah Bay, New Dungeness, Port Angeles, Port Gamble, Port Madison, Seabeck, Collins' Landing.

Clarke. Battle Ground, Brush Prairie, Lewis River, Hayes, Mill Plain, Martin's Bluff, Pioneer, Stoughton, Union Ridge, *Vancouver, Washougal.

Chehalis. Cedarville, Chehalis Point, Elma, Hoquiam, Montesano, Oakville, Satsop, Sharon.

Columbia. Dayton, Pataha Prairie, Tukanon.

Cowlitz. Castle Rock, Freeport, Kalama, Cowlitz, Monticello, Mt. Coffin, Oak Point, Olequa, Pekin.

Island. Coupeville, Coveland, Utsalady, Oak Harbor.

Jefferson. Port Discovery, Port Ludlow, *Port Townsend.

King. Dwamish, Fall City, Renton, *Seattle, Slaughter, Snoqualmie, Squak, White River.

Kitsap. Blakely.

Klickitat. Block House, Columbus, Goldendale, Klickitat City, Klickitat Land'g, White Salmon.

Lewis. Boisfort, Chehalis, Cowlitz, Claquato, Little Falls, Gleneden, Meadow Brook, Mossy Rock, Napavine, Newaukum, Newaukum Pr'ie, Silver Creek, Skookum Chuck, Winlock.

Mason. Arcadia, Oakland, Skokomish.

Pierce. Ellis, Lake View, Puyallup, *Steilacoom, Sumner, New Tacoma, *Tacoma.

Pacific. Bay Centre, Ilwaco, Brookfield, Chinook, Knappton, Oysterville, Riverside, South Bend, Woodard's Land'g.

San Juan. Friday Harbor, Lopez Island, San Juan.

Snohomish. Centerville, Lowell, Mukilteo, Snohomish, Tulalip.

Skamania. Cascades.

Stevens. Fort Colville, Owensburgh, Rock Creek, Spokane Bridge, Spokane Falls, Walker's Prairie.

Thurston. Beaver, Miami Prairie, *Olympia, Tenino, Tumwater, Yelm.

Wakiakum. Cathlamet, Eagle Cliff, Skamokaway, Waterford.

Walla Walla. Alpowa, Burksville, *Walla Walla, Wallula, *Waitsburg.

Whatcom. Lynden, Nooksachk, Sehome, Fidalgo, La Conner, Lehmhi, Samish, Semiahmoo, Skagit, Trudder, Whatcom.

Whitman. Penewawa, Cedar Creek, Colfax, Ewartsville, Hangman Creek, Leitchville, Palouse, Rosalia, Steptoe.

Yakima. Attanum, Ellensburg, Fort Simcoe, Konnewock, Kittitas, Mok See, Nanum, Pleasant Grove, Selah, Yakima.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT.

CARRYING U. S. MAILS.

THE OREGON STEAMSHIP CO.'S Steamer GEO. W. ELDER,

FRANCIS CONNOR..........Commander

Will leave the Company's Wharf at foot of F street for the above port on

SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1877. At 6 o'clock A. M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Company, corner F and Front streets.

GEO. W. WEIDLER, Agent.

For PORT TOWNSEND, VICTORIA, NANAIMO, FORT WRANGLE and SITKA.

CARRYING U. S. MAILS.

THE STEAMSHIP "CALIFORNIA,"

CHAS. THORN..........Commander

Will leave the Oregon Steamship Company's Wharf, foot of F street, for the above ports on

SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1877, At 4 o'clock P. M.

For Freight or Passage apply at corner F and Front streets.

GEO. W. WEIDLER, Agent.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO. VIA TACOMA.

THE FIRST CLASS IRON-STEAMSHIP CITY OF PANAMA.

Passengers for San Francisco via Victoria will leave Portland per Steamer "Welcome," on

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 18[illegible], AT 6 A.M.

THROUGH FARE, from Portland to San Francisco: Cabin.........$35 00 | Steerage.........$15 00

Tickets for sale at Office Oregon Steam Navigation Company, corner Front and Ash streets up stairs.

Through Tickets sold to China, Sandwich Islands, Australia, New Zealand, Panama and New York.

RIVER STEAMERS.

THE WILLAMETTE Transportation and Locks Co's

STEAMERS leave PORTLAND from the Central Wharf, between Washington and Alder streets, as follows:

FOR DAYTON—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M.

For SALEM, ALBANY, CORVALLIS and Way Landings, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, at 6 A. M.

For Lightering and Towing of Vessel

Between Portland and Astoria apply at the office of the Company, near corner of Front and Washington streets.

FRANK T. DODGE, Agent.

THE WILLAMETTE Transportation & Locks Co.'s NOTICE

ON AND AFTER JANUARY 1, 1877, until further notice, the W. T. & L. Co. will carry Freight at

REDUCED RATES.

UP FREIGHT:

FORTLAND TO SALEM.........[illegible] 00 per Ton. " Points above Salem 1 50 " "

For SPECIAL RATES on DOWN FREIGHT apply at the Office of the Company.

FRANK T. DODGE, Agent.

Oregon Steam Navigation Co.'

PASSENGER SCHEDULE.

PASSENGERS LEAVE PORTLAND FOR DALLES—Daily, (except Sunday) at 5 o'clock A. M.

FOR UMATILLA and WALLULA—Monday and Friday at 5 A. M.

FOR VICTORIA—Wednesday and Saturday at 6 A. M.

FOR KALAMA, TACOMA AND SEATTLE—Daily (except Sunday), at 6 A. M.

FOR ASTORIA—Daily, (except Sunday,) at [illegible] A. M.

For Cathlamet, Bay View and Skomokaway—Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 A.M.

For Westport, Clifton and Knappa—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 [illegible] M.

J. C. AINSWORTH, President.

STEAMER S. T. CHURCH

OWING TO SCARCITY OF FREIGHT AND low rates for carrying the same, the above named Steamer will not run again until further notice. 24d15t J. W. COCKLAN & CO.

Portland & Vancouver Packet

THE STEAMER VANCOUVER, JAS. [illegible] GRAY, Master.

WILL LEAVE FOOT OF ALDER STREET daily, Sunday excepted, at 2:30 P. M. Returning: leave Vancouver at 8 A. M. For freight or passage apply on board. Towing done between 10:30 A. M. and 2 P. M., daily, except Sundays.

LIVERY AND HACK STABLES.

DRAY TRANSFER COMPANY

OFFICE AT DRAY & HACK STABLES, S. W. Corner of Second and Stark Streets.

All business entrusted to us will be executed with care and dispatch.

ORDERS FOR HACKS PROMPTLY ATTENDED to, Day or Night.

E. CORBETT'S Livery, Hack & Feed Stables

(FIRE PROOF),

COR. SECOND AND TAYLOR STREETS.

Reasonable Charges for Hire. Particular Attention paid to Boarding Horses.

Orders for Hacks Promptly Attended to DAY OR NIGHT.

IMMIGRANTS, CAPITALISTS

Wishing to Invest, and those in Search of Business Openings,

MAY SAVE DISAPPOINTMENT AND EXpense by consulting the undersigned, author of the Book of Information and Settlers' Guide, describing minutely all the more important bodies of the Public Lands on the Pacific Slope; facilities for settlement, markets, health, etc., with a Supplement, (just published.) Also, Washington Territory, giving a minute description of its lands and facilities for settlement, land law, climate, resources, etc., (second edition just published. Have cultivated the soil in various parts of California, Oregon and in Washington Territory. The principal part of the past seven years spent in exploring and examining the same, at great expense of time, labor and money. All the principal parts revisited within the past twelve months. This, together with a residence and experience of over thirty years on this coast, has given me a very thorough practical knowledge of the whole country. Special information and advice given, such as: our government lands, best bodies of, where found, quality of soil, what best adapted for, facilities for market, climate, health, etc. Our native forest timber where found in their greatest perfection, adaptation to the mechanical arts, etc. Investments, stock raising, dairying, business openings, etc., together with advantages and disadvantages of any given section. No interests to subserve, other than to give correct and reliable information, and receive a moderate compensation for my labor. Full set of the above publications sent by mail to any part of the United States on receipt of fifty cents. Where special information or advice is required, fifty cents additional should be sent in registered letter.

Address J. M. HARAISON, d23d aw3&w3m Cartwright's, Oregon.

RAILROADS.

Oregon & California R. R. CHANGE OF TIME

To Take Effect Sunday, Sept. 17, 1876, at 12 o'clock Noon.

DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY), As follows:

PORTLAND AND ROSEBURG

LEAVE. ARRIVE.
Portland.......7:30 A. M. Roseburg..........[illegible] P. M.
Roseburg.......5:00 A. M. Portland..........4:[illegible] P. M.

ALBANY EXPRESS TRAIN. DAILY, (EXCEPT SUNDAYS) As follows:

LEAVE. ARRIVE.
Portland.........4:00 P. M. Albany..........8:[illegible] P. M.
Albany...........5:30 A. M. Portland..........9:[illegible] A. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS DAILY, (EXCEPT SUNDAYS) AS FOLLOWS:

LEAVE. ARRIVE.
Portland.........6:15 A. M. Junction.........6:00 P. M.
Junction.........5:45 A. M. Portland.........5:[illegible] P. M.

The Oregon and California Railroad Ferry makes connection with all Regular Trains.

Close connections are made at ROSEBURG with the Stages of the Oregon and California Stage Company.

Tickets for Sale to all the principal points in California and the East, at Company's Office,

Cor. F and Front Sts., at Ferry Landing, PORTLAND.

Storage will be charged on freight remaining in Warehouse over 24 hours.

Freight will not be received for shipment after 5 o'clock P. M.

J. BRANDT, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

E. P. ROGERS, Gen'l Freight and Passenger Agent.

Northern Pacific Railroad.

PACIFIC DIVISION.

CHANGE OF TIME

KALAMA TO TACOMA. DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

LEAVE. ARRIVE.
Kalama..........11:20 A. M. Tacoma..........5:30 P. M.
Tacoma..........6:30 A. M. Kalama..........12:30 P. M.

CONNECTIONS

At Kalama with O. S. N. Co.'s Boats for all points on Columbia River.

At Tenino with stages for Olympia.

At Tacoma with Steamers for Seattle, Olympia and all other points on Puget Sound.

On Saturday and Wednesday at 6 A. M. with steamers for Port Townsend, Victoria, Nanaimo, New Westminster and Fraser River.

Connecting Tri-Monthly with Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s Steamers from VICTORIA to SAN FRANCISCO.

Through fare from Portland to San Francisco: Cabin.........$35 00 | Steerage.........$12 50

Through Tickets for sale at the office of the O. S. N. Co., Portland, Or.

J. W. SPRAGUE, General Superintendent.

H. W. FAIRWEATHER, General Ticket Agent.

BANKS.

LADD & TILTON, BANKERS.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED, AND COIN AND CURRENCY accounts kept, subject to Check at sight.

COLLECTIONS made and proceeds promptly remitted.

INTEREST FROM DATE paid on Coin Time Deposits.

Coin & Currency Exchange

(Sight and Telegraphic,) for sale on

SAN FRANCISCO, NEW YORK, ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO.

Bill of Exchange,

Drawn in the usual way, in any sum desired, on

LONDON, HONG KONG, PARIS, BERLIN, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN.

OREGON & WASHINGTON MORTGAGE SAVINGS BANK, (LIMITED)

9 First St., Ankeny's Building, Portland.

Board of Directors.

DONALD MACLEAY, H. GOLDSMITH, J. B. MONTGOMERY, WILLIAM REID, Portland, J. T. BROWN, Olympia, Director, Washington Territory. Receives deposits from $1 and upwards for short or long periods at 4, 6½, 7 and 7½ per cent.

Security to Depositors.

1. The Bank's $300,000 capital specially subscribed and pledged for security of depositors' moneys, in order that all losses be made there-from, and

2. The mortgages, assignments, and securities on which this Bank's deposits are loaned.

Hours—10 to 3 P. M.; Saturdays, 10 to 1; Saturday evenings from 7 to 8. For further information apply to

WILLIAM REID, Managing Director.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Paid up Capital.........$2,000,000

With power to increase to $10,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE...London.
BRANCHES...Victoria (B. C.), San Francisco and Portland.

AGENTS.

NEW YORK, CHICAGO, CANADA ... Bank of Montreal.
MEXICO & SOUTH AMERICA...London Bank of Mexico & South America.
IRELAND.........Bank of Ireland.
SCOTLAND.........British Linen Company.
ENGLAND.........National Provincial Bank of England.
LIVERPOOL.........Bank of Liverpool. North & South Wales Bank.

This Bank transacts a General Banking business. Deposits received on current account, subject to check.

Interest allowed on Coin Time Deposits for periods of three months and upwards.

Approved Bills discounted. Loans made on available security. Collections made promptly.

Exchange sold on London, Liverpool and on the principal towns and cities in Ireland and Scotland from £1 upwards. Also on all places in Canada in sums to suit. Coin and Currency drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on New York and Chicago.

Commercial Credits granted, available in Europe, New York, China, Japan, South America, Australia and New Zealand.

FREDK. TOWNSEND, Manager.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PORTLAND.

Designated Depositary and Financial Agent United States.

President.........HENRY FAILING.
Cashier.........JAMES STEEL.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN COIN OR CURRENCY subject to check at sight.

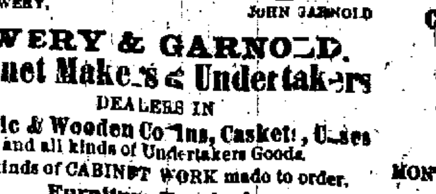
INTEREST ALLOWED on Time Deposits of Coin.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued available in the Atlantic Cities.

SIGHT EXCHANGE AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS; payable in Coin or Currency; for sale on NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS.

SIGHT or SIXTY DAY BILLS drawn in sums to suit, direct on LONDON, PARIS, BERLIN, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN.

UNDERTAKERS.



JOHN EWERY, JOHN GARNOLD

EWERY & GARNOLD, Cabinet Makers & Undertakers

DEALERS IN

Metalic & Wooden Coffins, Caskets, Cases and all kinds of Undertakers Goods.

All kinds of CABINET WORK made to order.

Furniture Repaired.

Corner Washington and Second Sts., Portland, Ogn.

H. COOKE. C. P. CRAFT

COOKE & CRAFT, UNDERTAKERS,

And dealers in Undertakers' Good,

[illegible] Second St., bet. Washington and Stark, Portland, Oregon. P. O. Box 194.

C. F. GASPERL & Co.

[illegible]09 FRONT STREET,

Successors to A. F. Smith & Co.,

General Agents for the

UNRIVALED WEBER AND FAW[illegible] ARION PIANOS.

ALSO, THE ESTEY ORGAN. OVER 70,000[illegible]

DEALERS IN

Sheet Music, Violins, Accordeons, Guitars, [illegible] Merchandise.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ordinance No. [illegible]956.

AN ORDINANCE MAKING CERTAIN APPROPRIATIONS out of the Fire Department Fund

The city of Portland does ordain as follows:

Section 1. The following sums are hereby appropriated out of the Fire Department Fund to the several objects hereinafter named, to be expended under the provisions of Ordinance No. 1[illegible], or in such other manner as the Common Council may by Ordinance direct:

For repairs to hydrants, seventy five dollars.

For repairs to cisterns and cistern tops, five hundred dollars.

For the construction of cisterns and connecting cisterns with water mains, sixteen hundred dollars.

For the payment of the construction of cisterns contracted for prior to the 1st day of January, 1877, sixteen hundred dollars.

For repairs to fire apparatus, furnishing supplies and the incidental expenses of the Fire Department, thirteen hundred dollars.

For repairs to engine houses and other buildings used for fire department purposes, seven hundred dollars.

For payment of hose contracted for and delivered during the year 1876, three thousand dollars.

For repairs, supplies, and incidental expenses connected with the fire alarm telegraph, five hundred dollars.

For procuring and putting in an (local) fire alarm box, two hundred and fifty dollars.

Passed the Common Council Feb. 2[illegible], 1877.

W. S. CALDWELL, Auditor and Clerk.

Approved Feb. 23, 1877. J. A. CHAPMAN, Mayor.

fe24d5t

Shade Trees.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Auditor and Clerk of the City of Portland until 12 o'clock M., Wednesday, March 7, 1877, for furnishing and setting out Shade Trees on the Park Blocks lying between Salmon and Hall streets and on the streets adjacent thereto.

Bids must state the price per tree for furnishing and setting out trees of the following kinds: White Elm, Silver-leaved Poplar, Lombardy Poplar, Locust, Linden or Basswood, European Ash, Mountain Ash, Box Elder, Cork Elm, Oregon Maple and Red Maple.

The bidder must state opposite each kind of tree, the number he will be able to furnish, the diameter of stem, and the height of tree. No dwarfed or crooked trees will be accepted. Six hundred trees will be needed.

Bidders must also state the price for furnishing the trees, exclusive of setting out.

Each bid must be accompanied with the bond of two freeholders in the sum of two hundred dollars, to the effect that if the contract be awarded to such bidder he will, upon its being so awarded, enter into contract therefor with good and sufficient sureties for its faithful performance.

The right to reject any and all bids is hereby reserved.

NOAH LAMBERT, S. BLUMAUER, THOS. STEPHENS, Committee on Streets and Public Property.

Ordinance No. [illegible].

AN ORDINANCE TO CHANGE AND ESTABLISH certain grades on C street.

The City of Portland does ordain as follows:

Section 1. The owners of more than two thirds of the property affected thereby having petitioned therefor, the grade of C street is hereby changed and established as follows:

At its intersection with North Second street at 2[illegible].5 feet above the base of grades.

At its intersection with North Third street at 21.5 feet above the base of grades.

Passed the Common Council Feb. 2[illegible], 1877.

W. S. CALDWELL, Auditor and Clerk.

Approved, Feb. 26, 1877. J. A. CHAPMAN, Mayor.

m24d5t

Ordinance No. [illegible].

AN ORDINANCE MAKING AN APPROPRIATION out of the Fire Department Fund for the relief of Engine Co. No. 2.

The City of Portland does ordain as follows:

Section 1. It appearing to the Common Council that the "heater" now in use upon the steam fire engine of Engine Co. No. 2, has become so much worn by long and continued use as to render it inefficient, and that a new "heater" of the same pattern, but of superior construction should be obtained for the use of said Company. The sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars is hereby appropriated out of the Fire Department Fund to provide for the relief of said Company and to enable them to procure a "heater" of the desired pattern.

Passed the Common Council Feb. 2[illegible], 1877.

W. S. CALDWELL, Auditor and Clerk.

Approved Feb. 26, 1877. J. A. CHAPMAN, Mayor.

fe24d5t

Stark Street.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Common Council of the City of Portland propose to improve Stark street from the west line of Fourth street to the west line of Sixth street by Macadamizing the roadway full width, with the necessary grading therefor and by repairing sidewalks and crosswalks or laying new ones where necessary.

W. S. CALDWELL, Auditor and Clerk.

Feb. 24, 1877. m2d10t

Clay Street.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Assessment made by Ordinance No. 1[illegible] for the improvement of Clay street in the manner provided by Ordinance No. 971 on each of the following described lots of land fronting upon that part of said street lying between the center line of Seventh street and the east line of Eighth street, as well as those liable for a proportionate share of improving the intersections of streets running at right angles therewith, is due and payable at the office of the City Treasurer in United States gold and silver coin; and unless paid within fifteen days from the date hereof, the Common Council will order warrants issued for the collection thereof:

Block.	Lot.	Owner.	Amount.
27[illegible],	4, 5,	J. F. DeVore,	$33 87
Park 11,		City of Portland	51 [illegible]
22[illegible],	8,	P. N. Shartner,	1 [illegible]
22[illegible],	2,	Geo. J. Waite,	8 [illegible]
			105 93

By order of the Common Council.

W. S. CALDWELL, Auditor and Clerk.

March 2, 1877. m2d10t

Ordinance No. 1,282.

AN ORDINANCE AUTHORIZING THE IMprovement of public grounds and streets adjacent thereto.

The City of Portland does ordain as follows:

Section 1. The Committee on Streets and Public Property are hereby authorized to advertise for, receive proposals and enter into contract, with the lowest bidder or bidders for setting out shade trees on Park Blocks 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16, and on the streets adjacent thereto, or on so much thereof as they may deem expedient.

Section 2. Said Committee are hereby authorized to fix the time of completion of said work or any part thereof, and to make such regulations and agreements relating thereto as the public interests may require.

Passed the Common Council Feb. 28, 1877.

W. S. CALDWELL, Auditor and Clerk.

Approved March 1, 1877. J. A. CHAPMAN, Mayor.

m2d5t

Hall Street.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE COMmon Council of the City of Portland propose to improve Hall street from the center of Front street to the center of Sixth street, by grading to the established grade and by planking and repairing sidewalks and crosswalks, where necessary.

W. S. CALDWELL, Auditor and Clerk.

March 2, 1877. m2d10t

Stark Street.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Common Council of the City of Portland propose to change and establish the grade of Stark street as follows:

At its intersection with Fifth street from 23.50 feet to 23.75 feet. At its intersection with Sixth street from 24.00 feet to 24.50 feet above the base of grades.

W. S. CALDWELL, Auditor and Clerk.

March 2, 1877. m2d10t

PORTLAND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

ROOMS,

Corner of Stark and First Streets, (Over Ladd & Tilton's Bank,)

Over 7,000 Volumes.

And over 100 Papers and Periodicals.

Membership Free as A.I.

MONTHLY DUES $1 00—QUARTERLY DUES, $3

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M. P. Deady, President.
H. Failing, Vice President.
P. C. Schuyler, Treasurer.
M. W. Fechheimer, Corresponding Secretary
Henry A. Oxer, Librarian and [illegible]

SAN FRANCISCO [illegible]

M. W. SPAU[illegible] Saw-Smithing & [illegible]

ESTABLISHMENT, [illegible]

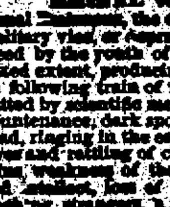
17 and 19 Fremont street [illegible] tween Front and [illegible]

SAN FRANCISCO.

J. W. SPAULDING'S PATENT [illegible] inserted in [illegible] REPAIRING, in all its [illegible] ing, Re-Toothing, [illegible] CIRCULAR SAWS of [illegible] Muley, Gang, Buck, [illegible] kinds, together with a [illegible] hours at lowest market [illegible] Cast-Steel faced PLANER [illegible] ING CUTTERS always on hand [illegible] short notice.

E. J. KNAPP, [illegible] mission Merchants, Portland, [illegible] authorized Agents for Oregon [illegible] Orders sent through them [illegible] wise filled at same rates [illegible]

To the [illegible]



DR. [illegible] DISP[illegible] and [illegible]

[illegible]

SEMINAL WEAKNESS [illegible]

Seminal [illegible], the consequence [illegible] This solitary vice, or self-abuse [illegible] practiced by the youth of both sexes [illegible] unlimited extent, producing with [illegible] ty, the following train of morbid [illegible] combatted by scientific medical [illegible] low countenance, dark spots under [illegible] the head, ringing in the ears, noise [illegible] of leaves and rattling of chariots, [illegible] the loins, weakness of the limbs, [illegible] blunted intellect, loss of confidence [illegible] approaching strangers, [illegible] [illegible] memory, hectic flushes, pimples [illegible] tions about the face, [illegible] coughs, consumption, [illegible] frequent insanity.

CURED AT [illegible]

Persons at a distance may [illegible] by addressing a letter to [illegible] symptoms, [illegible] and have medicines [illegible] damage and curiosity [illegible] with full and plain directions [illegible] Daniels [illegible] office or through [illegible] medicine will be forwarded [illegible] Union. Address [illegible]

TO [illegible]

Nervous and De[illegible]

DR. STEINHA[illegible] ESSENCE [illegible]

CU[illegible]

NERVOUS AND [illegible]

[illegible]

TO BE HAD OF [illegible]

At 426 Kearny [illegible]

San Francisco, Cal. [illegible] should be addressed [illegible]

[illegible] Office hours from 9 to 4 and [illegible] Sundays from 10 to 1 only.

MARKETS.

A. H. JOH[illegible]

Stalls 26, 27 and 28 Cal[illegible] [illegible]

Fresh [illegible]

PACKER OF BEEF A[illegible] Highest Price paid for all [illegible]

CHRIS. CO[illegible]

Washington [illegible] Is prepared to [illegible]

Beef, Pork, Mutton, [illegible]

Free delivery to any part [illegible]

J. E. KEL[illegible]

Cor. [illegible] Is prepared to [illegible]

Beef, Pork, Mutton, [illegible]

WHOLESALE AND [illegible]

Wells, Fargo & Co.'s [illegible]

[illegible] ESTABLISHED [illegible] parts of Oregon, Washington [illegible] Florida, we are prepared to do a [illegible] and Freighting business in all its [illegible] Freight or Packages will be [illegible] the city (by giving proper [illegible] with dispatch to any part of [illegible] own and connecting Expresses [illegible] rates.

COLLECTIONS MADE, and [illegible] chase of Goods, etc., etc., will [illegible] tention.

We shall continue to DRAW [illegible] on all the principal cities of the [illegible] Canadas and Europe, and to [illegible] EXCHANGE when desired.

WELL[illegible]

EVERDING & FAR[illegible]

DEALERS IN

Wheat, Flour, Mil[illegible]

BACON, [illegible]

Hay, Straw, Oats, [illegible]

FRONT AND ALDER STS., [illegible]

PIONEER WOOD [illegible]

FOOT OF YAMHILL ST[illegible]

SORENSEN & TA[illegible]

ALL KINDS OF WO[illegible]

Sawed and unsawed, constantly on [illegible] livered to any part of the [illegible]

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—[illegible] ling, deceased. Notice is hereby [illegible] undersigned administrator of the [illegible] Garling, deceased, to the creditors [illegible] sons having claims against the said [illegible] hibit them with the necessary vouchers [illegible] months after the first publication of [illegible] the said administrator at Ball & [illegible] No. 6 Dekum's Building, in the city [illegible] Multnomah county, State of Oregon [illegible] Portland this the 26th day of February [illegible]

WM. F. HE[illegible] Administrator of estate of E. H. G[illegible] fe26d&w

IN RE J. W. BERCAW, BANKRUPT [illegible] of Oregon, ss. At Portland, the [illegible] February, A. D. 1877. The undersigned gives notice of his appointment as [illegible] Bercaw, of Albany, in Linn county [illegible] Oregon, within said District, who has [illegible] ed a bankrupt upon petition of his [illegible] District Court of said district.

fe12d1aw3t ALBERT H. TANN[illegible]

Hassalo Lodge No. 15, [illegible] Meets every Friday evening [illegible] Odd Fellows Temple, corner [illegible] streets. Members of the [illegible] attend. By order of [illegible]

VOL. XVII.—NO. 27.

GENERAL NEWS.

Gold and Stocks.

[N]EW YORK, March 5.—Silver bars, 127[illegible] [gree]nbacks, 123 gold; silver coin, ½ discount; [gold] opened at 101½, rose to 105, and closed at [illegible]; governments dull and steady; stocks [illegible] and steady.

Belligerent Railroads.

[CHI]CAGO, March 5.—A *Tribune* reporter, who [has] been investigating the subject, has learned [that] Jay Gould, having obtained control of [the] Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, and Chicago and Northwestern Railroads, seems now [about] to begin war with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, which corporation [has] been sustaining the Nebraska branch of [the] Burlington and Missouri River Railroad [in its] fight with the Union Pacific, [illegible] of Omaha. The railroad officials all [illegible] [ma]ke a light. The Chicago, Burlington and [Quinc]y officers say, though they deprecate it, [they] are in excellent condition and ready for [it]. Gould is said to be intent on carrying out [his] scheme of securing a through line [from] New York on the Atlantic seaboard to [San] Francisco, and this movement is regarded by some well informed persons to foreshadow also a furtherance of his plans for the [tele]graph company with which he is connected.

Maine Politics.

[illegible], March 5.—[illegible] was elected mayor of [illegible] by 5[illegible]3 majority, a gain of [illegible] over last [illegible].

[illegible] Russell, Republican, was elected [mayo]r of Lewiston, by a majority of [illegible].

[illegible] Reed, Republican, was elected mayor [illegible] by 411 majority.

[illegible] Republicans selected their mayor at [illegible] and by 171 majority.

[illegible]

[CHI]CAGO, March 5.—Friend McDermot and [illegible] W. Berry, alias [illegible], two noted [illegible], were captured here to-day with the [most] complete burglar tools ever seen in this [coun]try.

A [illegible]

[G]ALVESTON, March [illegible].—The Democrats [carri]ed the city [illegible] of the 12 aldermen. In one [illegible] badly defeated by a white [illegible].

[illegible]

[PHI]LADELPHIA, March [illegible].—Welden, who attempted to assassinate Gov. Packard, arrived yesterday. [illegible] owing to the interposition of [illegible].

[illegible]

[INDI]ANAPOLIS, March [illegible].—Gov. Williams [illegible] a [illegible] for an extra session of the General Assembly March [illegible].

Going for [illegible]

[DE]ADWOOD, D. T., March [illegible].—A courier [illegible] the front to-day reports that miners have [disc]overed another [illegible] village containing [betw]een 50 and 60 lodges [illegible] of Deadwood. [illegible] companies C, B and L, and [illegible] civilians, [illegible]

[illegible]

[NE]W YORK, March [illegible].—[illegible], convicted of [illegible] a policeman, [illegible] in the State's prison.

[illegible]

[LO]UISVILLE, March [illegible].—[illegible] eight, 500 points, [illegible]

[illegible]

[K]ANSAS CITY, [illegible] morning, five [illegible] the ruins of the [illegible] ruins of N. [illegible] identified, [illegible] died of his [illegible]

[illegible]

[C]OLUMBIA, March [illegible] the South Carolina [illegible] o'clock to-day.

ATLANTIC CABLE.

[illegible]

[L]ONDON, March [illegible] [ass]ured our steamer [illegible] at Kur[illegible] [illegible] quiet.

The Free [illegible]

[P]ARIS, March [illegible].—The [illegible] under the [illegible] President MacMahon, [illegible] the retention of the [illegible] tion of foreign [illegible].

[illegible]

[P]ARIS, March [illegible].—The committee of the [Cha]mber of Deputies, on [illegible] of the government for authority to [illegible] added to grant the [illegible] examined Cassagnac [illegible] any intention to [illegible].

Bank of [illegible]

[L]ONDON, March [illegible].—[illegible] withdrawn from the Bank of England [illegible] to-day, £12,000.

The Inauguration in England.

[L]ONDON, March 6.—President Hayes' inaugural was published in full and creates a [favor]able impression.

The *Times* says [illegible] part of it was of [illegible] character [illegible] have been well received by men of all parties.

The *News* says [illegible] enunciated [illegible] "[illegible]" We do not [illegible] given his [illegible] the tone and temper of his address, which [illegible] with questions of [illegible] where he speaks with [illegible] seeing the chief [illegible] and points ways to ends which [illegible] be accomplished [illegible] and that of his country.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 5.

[W]allace submitted a resolution that the [clai]m of L. Q. C. Lamar, Senator elect from Mississippi, be taken from the table and he be sworn in. [illegible] moved the [illegible], 11; nays, 26, [illegible] Democrats against [illegible].

Blaine said Lamar's credentials were entirely [irreg]ular, and he was just as much entitled as he [was as] he (Blaine) or any other Senator sworn in yesterday.

[De]bate ensued, and Spencer wanted Boutwell's [co]mmittee report of last session on Mississippi affairs read, but the Senate refused.

Blaine argued that the report might show the Legislature which elected Lamar was illegal, [an]d that was a matter for subsequent inquiry. It [was] a dangerous thing to stop a Senator from taking the oath who bore the proper credentials.

[illegible] Jewes advocated receiving Lamar.

Spencer opposed because the Legislature electing him was a fraud. He had read as a part of his remarks a part of Boutwell's report.

Hamlin, from the committee to notify the President that the Senate was organized, reported the President would communicate to-morrow regarding executive business.

A DRUNKARD'S DREAM.—Hyrtl, by far the greatest anatomist of the age, used to say that he could distinguish in the darkest room, by one stroke of the scalpel, the brain of the inebriate from that of the person who had lived soberly. Now and then he would congratulate his class upon the possession of a drunkard's brain, admirably fitted from its hardness and more complete preservation for the purposes of demonstration. When the anatomist wishes to preserve human brain for any time he effects his object by keeping that in a vessel of alcohol. From a soft, pulpy substance it then becomes comparatively hard. But the inebriate, anticipating the anatomist, begins the indurating process before death—begins it while the brain remains the consecrated temple of the soul, while its delicate and gossamer tissues still throb with the pulses of heaven-born life. Strange infatuation thus to desecrate the godlike! Terrible enchantment that dries up all the fountains of generous feeling, petrifies all the tender human ties and sweet charities of life, leaving only a brain of lead and a heart of stone.—*Medical Journal.*

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